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Fourteenth Annual

D. N. Shoemaker.

JAN 18 1923

VALLEY SEED COMPANY

FRANK OWEN WARD

1019-1021 TENTH STREET
Sacramento, - California

HOW TO ORDER VEGETABLE AND AGRICULTURAL SEEDS

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Vegetable Seed Department

Artichoke

One ounce will sow 100 feet of row, and produce about 500 plants. A deep, rich, sandy loam is best adapted to this plant. The seed should be sown thinly in drills $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep and 1 foot apart. When large enough, transplant to permanent rows 3 feet apart, allowing 2 feet between the plants. They reach maturity the second year, and in the northern states should be protected in winter by a covering of coarse manure. A bed will continue in bearing for several years.

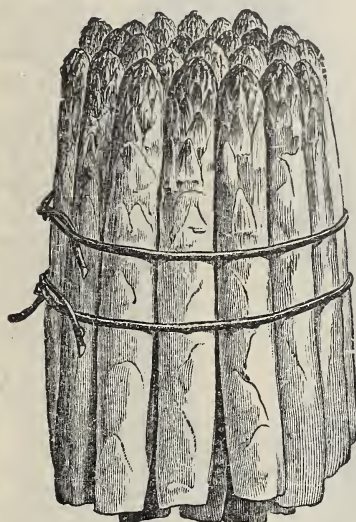
IMPROVED LARGE GREEN GLOBE—Heads large, fleshy and of rich flavor. Cooks up nicer than usual because of fine-grained flesh. Without question the best of the globe class. Pkt. 10c, oz. \$1.

Asparagus

One ounce will sow 50 feet of row, and produce about 800 plants. Sow seed early in spring in drills 12 to 14 inches apart, and when well started thin out to 3 inches apart. When one or two years old, transplant into permanent beds, thoroughly trenched, 2 feet or more in depth. Set the plants in rows 2 feet apart, and not less than 18 inches apart in the row. Care should be taken that the roots are well spread and set at a depth of 6 inches below the level of the bed. Cover only 2 or 3 inches, and fill in gradually as the plants grow. Very little, if any, should be cut the first year after transplanting, but a fair crop can be cut the second year. Every fall, after the tops have been cut down, apply a dressing of coarse manure, and in the spring fork it in. An occasional top-dressing of salt at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ pound to the square yard is also beneficial and keeps down the weeds.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—The standard variety. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.

PALMETTO—A large, early variety, of



Palmetto Asparagus

a deep green color. More regular and even in size than the preceding variety. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.

Brussels Sprouts

The seed should be sown in the spring, and the plants cultivated like cabbage. The heads are improved by frost. An ounce of seed will produce 2000 plants.

IMPROVED DWARF—Very productive, tender and of a rich flavor. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

Broccoli

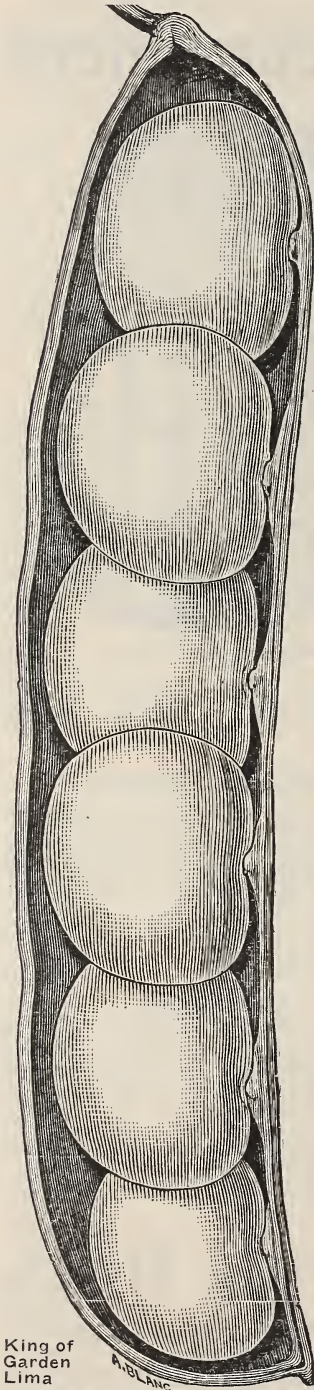
Requires the same treatment as cauliflower. The heads are tender, white, and of delicate flavor. An ounce of seed will produce about 2000 plants.

WHITE CAPE—Creamy white, medium and compact; is always sure to form; flavor is very delicate and appetizing. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c.

BEANS—Dwarf or Bush

One pound will sow 100 feet of drill; 40 pounds are required for an acre. They will thrive in any good soil. Plant the seeds 2 inches deep and 3 inches apart, in rows 2 feet apart for hand cultivation, and 3 feet apart for horse cul-

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tivation. Be careful when the plants are in blossom; deep cultivation at this time will greatly reduce the crop. A mulch of loose soil should be maintained at all times, and the ground kept well stirred; no crop better repays extra labor in this direction.

Write for special prices on large quantities

Green-Podded Dwarf Beans

EARLY MOHAWK—Very early; stands more cold than most of the bush varieties, and on this account is considered the best for first planting; pods pale green, long and flat; seeds large, kidney-shaped, brown and purple marbled. Pkt. 10c, lb. 40c, 10 lbs. \$3.
BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN-POD—The earliest and most hardy, absolutely stringless. The pods are a rich green, very round and straight, 5 inches long, solid, meaty and broad; readily marketed because of their handsome appearance and excellent flavor. Pkt. 10c, lb. 40c, 10 lbs. \$3.

Wax or Yellow-Podded Dwarf Beans

10 lbs. at 35c lb.

DAVIS WHITE WAX—Of compact, upright growth, producing a large yield of handsome, long pods of a clear waxy white color, and when of suitable size to use for snaps, quite stringless. All who have tried it are delighted because of its hardness, productiveness and handsome appearance. Dry beans are clear white, and unsurpassed for baking. Pkt. 10c, lb. 40c.

IMPROVED PROLIFIC BLACK WAX—In every respect first class; pods nearly round, of a beautiful bright yellow color, hanging in clusters well up from the ground; very early and continues long in bearing which, with its immense productiveness and handsome appearance, makes it everywhere popular. The old Prolific Black Wax was popular a few years ago, and this improved strain surpasses it in all respects. Pkt. 10c, lb. 40c.

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX—Rust-proof. An improvement on the Golden Wax, being entirely rust-proof and standing the drought remarkably well. Matures its crop in three days to a week ahead of the other varieties. Pods long, nearly straight, broad, flat; golden yellow, fleshy and wax-like; of the highest quality. If the beans are picked when young, they will be entirely stringless. Pkt. 10c, lb. 40c.

Lima Beans

10 lbs. at 35c lb.

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA—The best known Lima Bean and it deserves its popularity. Possesses all the good qualities of the Lima Bean and does well throughout California. Pkt. 10c, lb. 40c.

KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA—A vigorous grower, bearing an abundance of large pods, varying in length from 5 to 8 inches, and containing from 4 to 6 perfect beans of superior quality. Pkt. 10c, lb. 40c.

FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA—Of the type of Dreer's Bush Lima, which it most nearly resembles. Its height is from 22 to 24 inches, and bears its beans in clusters of 2 to 5, well out from plant on long spikes, 3 to 5 round, thick beans in each pod. Pkt. 10c, lb. 40c.

King of
Garden
Lima

P. BLANC

Pole or Running Beans

One pound will plant 50 hills; 30 pounds will plant an acre. The soil should be mellow, rich, and warm. Lay the ground out in hills 4 feet apart each way, and set poles 8 to 10 feet long firmly in the hills before putting in the seed. Plant 5 or 6 beans in a hill and cover about 2 inches deep; leave 3 healthy plants at each pole, and when a few inches high draw a little earth around them as support. Set the poles before the plants have grown to large size; many gardeners consider it an advantage to set the poles when planting the seeds, thus avoiding disturbing the small plants.

CHINESE, OR YARD LONG BEAN—This celestial variety is green-podded, extremely long, of good quality and very tender. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, lb. \$2.50.

KENTUCKY WONDER OR OLD HOME-STEAD—Enormously productive, the pods hanging in great clusters from top to bottom of pole, and are of a silvery green, entirely stringless; they cook deliciously tender and melting. Pkt. 10c, lb. 40c, 10 lbs. at 30c per lb.

KENTUCKY WONDER WAX BEAN—It commences to bear when scarcely higher than the average bush variety and keeps on producing until killed by frost. A rampant grower. Beans are solidly meaty, entirely stringless, and when cooked, deliciously rich and buttery. The seed is brown and of fine quality. Plant from April to August. Pkt. 10c, lb. 40c, 10 lbs. at 35c per lb.

BLUE LAKE CREASEBACK—Handsome green pods; grows from 5 to 6 inches long, perfectly round, entirely stringless and very fleshy; one of the best of the green-podded sorts. Pkt. 10c, lb. 40c, 10 lbs. at 30c per lb.

LAZY WIFE—Pods grow from 6 to 8 inches long; entirely stringless; of rich buttery flavor when cooked. Fine white shell beans for winter use. Bears very freely and for quite a long time. Pkt. 10c, lb. 40c, 10 lbs. at 35c per lb.

DUTCH CASEKNIFE—Produces large, flat pods that are excellent for snaps, cut young. The bean is large, flat and of superior quality, green, shelled or dry. Pkt. 10c, lb. 40c, 10 lbs. at 35c per lb.

HORTICULTURAL OR SPECKLED CRANBERRY—Popular; useful either green or dried. Pods are short, broad, pale green, usually streaked with bright red. In many cases this variety is fully as desirable as the Lima Beans. The vines are quite vigorous growers and produce many pods which are closely packed with beans. Pkt. 10c, lb. 40c, 10 lbs. at 30c per lb.



Kentucky Wonder Bean

SCARLET RUNNER—Ornamental, as well as useful; produces brilliant scarlet flowers and makes an elegant shade in the summer-time. Vines are rapid growers, and will quickly cover a porch or trellis. The green pods are tender and sweet; the dry beans are used in the same way as Limas and by many are considered equal to Limas. Pods produced in large numbers, making easy picking. Pkt. 10c, lb. 40c.

THE SEEDS WE LIST IN THIS CATALOG ARE OF THE VERY BEST STRAINS, AND WILL GIVE MOST SATISFACTORY RESULTS.

Blood Beets for Table Use



One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill. Five pounds will sow an acre. Rich, deep soil, not too recently manured, is best for this crop. Sow about one inch deep in drills 15 inches apart, and, when well established, thin the plants to 6 inches apart in the row. The seed will sprout better if soaked twenty-four hours in warm water before planting.

DETROIT DARK RED—Dark red, tender, of fine flavor, and keeps well. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.

LONG SMOOTH BLOOD—An excellent, large late variety. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.

CRIMSON GLOBE—A beautiful beet of good size. The most popular variety for market gardeners, and we recommend this beet above all others for that purpose. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.

CROSBY'S EGYPTAIN—New. Upright growing tops with few leaves and small neck; firm-fleshed and perfectly shaped roots with dark red, tender, crisp, sweet flesh, make this an ideal early and general market sort, popular alike with grower and consumer. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.

ECLIPSE—Extra early; uniform shape; bright red, fine grained and delicious. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.

Mangel-Wurzels and Sugar Beets

Five or 6 pounds will sow one acre. The seed should be planted in rows 2 feet apart and thinned to 8 inches

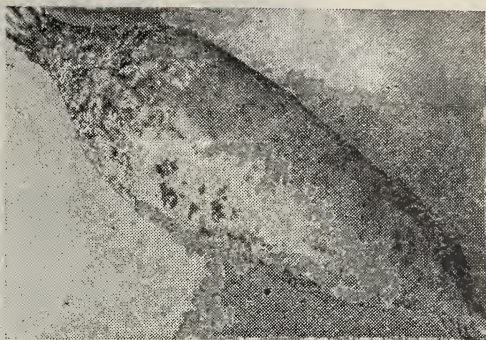
in the rows. The seed will sprout better if soaked 24 hours in warm water before planting. To obtain the best results from this crop, use deep soil, well plowed; if the soil is thin, a liberal application of an honest chemical fertilizer is necessary. The value of beets for stock feeding cannot be overestimated. The results from their use are clearly shown in the improved health and condition of animals, the increased yield of milk in cows, and the great saving of hay. About one-fourth of the daily ration should be of these roots. They are also of value for feeding poultry.

LONG RED—Our stock of this variety is the result of continued careful selection. It is the heaviest yielding Mangel there is, producing under proper conditions from 40 to 80 tons per acre, many specimen roots weighing from 40 to 50 pounds, and being of fine texture and quality. Lb. 50c, 10 lbs. \$4.

SELECTED GOLDEN TANKARD—Most nutritious variety in cultivation; roots large, ovoid, but filled out to top and bottom, terminating with a small tap-root; flesh deep golden yellow, solid, crisp.

sweet and rich; excels all others in milk producing qualities, and very productive. It has no superior as a keeper. Lb. 50c, 10 lbs. \$4.

GIANT HALF-SUGAR, ROSE TOP—A type of Sugar Beet yielding enormous crops and producing roots of giant size. They are very much easier to harvest than Sugar Beets, and may be turned out by a push of the foot. This variety is considered by many to be the most profitable stock beet to grow. Will keep in good condition for a considerable period. Lb. 50c, 10 lbs. \$4.



Giant Half-Sugar, Rose Top

Swiss Chard

Grown for its leaves only; one of the best early greens. Cook leaves as you do spinach, and the stems in cream as asparagus. Leaves grow to enormous size, and the stalks are generally 20 inches to 2 feet in length.

WHITE—The old favorite with smooth

leaves and huge stalks; excellent for cooking or pickling. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

LUCULLUS—Grows the same as the white variety, but the leaves are savoyed, or curly. By many it is considered superior and it usually sells more easily. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Cabbage

One ounce will produce 2000 plants; 4 ounces will produce sufficient plants for an acre. Commence to sow the seed early for succession. Transplant, as soon as large enough, to fresh, rich soil in rows 2 feet apart and 18 inches in the rows. For later use, sow the Drumhead sorts in spring, and transplant to well-manured ground, 3 feet apart each way. In planting cabbage or cauliflower, care should be observed that the stem is set under the ground as far as the first leaf. The ground should be well worked, to produce good heads, and hoed as many as three times during the season, drawing the earth slightly about the stems. Should the cabbage worm or other insect pests annoy, Hammond's Slug

Shot is safe, easily applied and effectual; do not delay in thus removing any insects. An ounce of prevention is worth considerably more than a pound of cure in this case.



Early Winningstadt

SELECTED EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—Heads compact and cone-shape, of medium size; a general favorite in the eastern markets. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.

EARLY WINNINGSTADT—Grows to a good size and does better on lighter soils than other sorts. Heads quite sharply pointed, solid and heavy. Ready for use about the same time as the Wakefield. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.

MAMMOTH RED ROCK—The largest and most reliable heading Red Cabbage yet introduced; round solid heads of deep red. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.



Late Flat Dutch Cabbage

SELECTED EARLY FLAT DUTCH—A fine strain of the flathead variety; it is early, a good keeper and a good money maker. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.

PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH—This is superior to any other late cabbage in cultivation. It possesses all the good qualities of the Late Flat Dutch, and is a sure header. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.

GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN—Second-early; sure heading and of excellent quality. The plants are of vigorous growth with large, rather spreading outer leaves which are noticeably curved and frilled. The heads are globular or nearly round, solid and of large size for so early a variety. A very desirable sort. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.

SAVOY GREEN GLOBE—Heads are large and rather loose, but, being very tender and of a pleasant flavor, the whole head can be used for cooking; leaves are very

wrinkled and dark green. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.

HOLLAND OR DANISH BALLHEAD—The hardest-heading variety known; of medium size, with few outer leaves, admitting of close planting; tender, crisp and solid; of remarkable weight for its size, and of extraordinary long-keeping qualities. This variety commands a high price in the markets. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.

Chinese Cabbage

(PE-TSAI)

This delicious vegetable should be more generally used. When boiled with meat, it is much better than either cabbage or turnips. As a salad or cole-slaw it is excellent. Every home-garden should have a plot of Chinese Cabbage. Grow it exactly as you do lettuce. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, lb. \$5.

Cauliflower

One ounce will produce 2000 plants. The cultural directions given for cabbage will apply for this crop, but the soil should be more heavily manured. Keep the ground well hoed, and bring the earth gradually up to the stems. Water freely in dry weather and especially when they begin to head. Never allow the plants to become crowded in the seed-bed; transplant them with great care, as any check will injure, if not entirely prevent, the formation of the head. For late cauliflower set the plants in a cool, moist place in the garden. When the heads have formed, the long leaves should be drawn over and tied above them, to keep off the sun and rain. Some gardeners break the leaves over the heads, but this method is not entirely effective.

EARLY SNOWBALL—This is the best early strain that we know of for this section. It makes uniform heads that are

perfectly white and of fine texture. This early variety is usually the one that shows the big profit to the market gardeners.

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but in handling this sort, care should be taken to avoid blighting by exceedingly hot weather. During these times, water should be applied abundantly, followed by proper cultivation to prevent baking. Pkt. 15c. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1. oz. \$3. lb. \$30.

DANISH DRY WEATHER—We have been selling this variety to market gardeners in the Sacramento Valley for several years. The general satisfaction it has given, convinces us that it is the surest heading sort for this locality. It is not as early as the Early Snowball, but just as fine texture. It has exceedingly large leaves which form an excellent protection for the heads. Every market grower should plant some of this sort. The most satisfactory time for planting Cauliflower Seed in the Sacramento Valley is during May and June. Pkt. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1. oz. \$3. lb. \$30.

VEITCH'S AUTUMN GIANT—A distinct and valuable late variety, producing large heads, pure white, firm and compact, which, being thoroughly protected by the foliage, remains a long time fit for use; a desirable variety for the South, as it is able to withstand the high temperature and hot sun. Pkt. 10c, oz. 75c.

Chervil

An aromatic, sweet herb. The young leaves are used in soups and salads. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.

Collards

A plant bearing a large mass of leaves on the top of a stout stalk. It is a species of cabbage, and the flavor is



Early Snowball Cauliflower

the same. It bears leaves all through the winter, and is used especially in the South for cabbage greens. Young plants may be started in boxes in early spring, and the young plants transplanted, allowing plenty of room for each plant.

TRUE GEORGIA—The well-known, very large variety. Grows from 4 to 5 feet high, and forms a very large, loose head. Leaves are tinged with purple. Pkt. 10c. oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.

Chicory

LARGE ROOTED, OR COFFEE—The largest-rooted variety. Often dried and used as a substitute for coffee. Pkt. 10c. oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

Celery

One ounce will produce 5000 plants. Sow in light, rich soil, in shallow drills, and cover the seed lightly with finely sifted mold. Prick the seedlings out into beds of very rich soil, 3 inches apart. Water freely, and shade from sun until established. When the plants are 5 to 6 inches high, transplant to rows 3 to 4 feet apart, according to the variety, allowing 8 inches between the plants in the rows. Cultivate freely and earth up to blanch the stems, pressing the soil firmly around the plant almost to the top, care being taken not to cover the tops of center shoots. Remember that this crop well repays generous treatment, and that good uniform celery cannot be grown without care. Celery is a gross feeder, therefore the soil should be made rich with well-rotted manure, thoroughly mixed in the soil, before the plants are set.

PERFECTED WHITE PLUME—The best early variety for market gardeners or for family use; we have an exceptionally fine strain. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50.
FRENCH GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING

—This is no doubt the best celery for early market use. Plants of a yellowish green color when young, but as they mature the inner stems and leaves turn a beautiful golden yellow, which adds much

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to their attractiveness and makes blanching easier. Brings top prices because of solidity of stalks and fine appearance. Stands up well when shipped. Pkt. 10c, oz. \$1.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$6, lb. \$20.

GIANT PASCAL—Stalks very large, thick, solid and crisp, of rich, nutty flavor, free from bitterness; blanches easily and quickly and retains its freshness a long time; heart golden yellow, very full, attractive. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c, lb. \$2.50.

Celeriac or Turnip-Rooted Celery

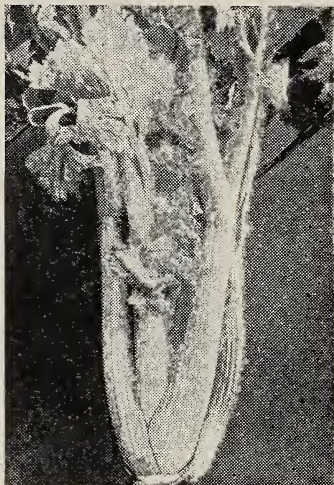
This vegetable is used principally for flavoring soups and stews, but may be served like the cauliflower, or as a salad.

Sow seed same as celery, transplant into rows 2 feet apart and about 6 to 8 inches in the row. No earthing up required, as the roots are the edible portion of the vegetable. For winter use pack in damp sand or earth in cellar, or cover with straw and earth outside.

LARGE SMOOTH PRAGUE—This is an improved form of the turnip-rooted celery. Roots large, round and smooth, and free from side roots; a profitable variety for market gardeners. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$3.

Chives

A plant resembling a tuft of grass, but the leaves have the flavor of onions. The



Golden Self Blanching Celery

leaves are used in soups and salads, giving a mild onion flavor to the same. Perfectly hardy in open ground. Pkt. 10c. See plants of Chives listed under vegetable plants, page 25.

Carrots

One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill; 3 pounds are required for an acre. The most suitable soil is a rich, deep, sandy loam, not too recently manured. Sow rather thinly in drills 12 to 15 inches apart, according to the sorts, thinning out to 6 or 7 inches. In field culture the rows should be at least 2 feet apart, so that the crop can be worked with the horse cultivator.



Danvers Half Long Carrot

DANVERS HALF-LONG

—The best variety for general crop; is rich orange color, a very heavy yielder and splendid keeper; first class carrot for all soils, and valuable for both table and stock. We have an extra fine strain of seed of this favorite sort. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.25.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE

—This is a decided improvement over the ordinary Long Orange. The roots grow remarkably uniform and smooth, being always well formed and of larger size, better flavored and of deeper orange color. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.25.

OXHEART, OR GUERANDE—(Stump-rooted)—

This new French Carrot is one of the most valuable of all recent introductions, either for family use or market. It is an intermediate between the Half-Long and Horn varieties, attaining a diameter of 3 to 4 inches at the neck, of the most beautiful shape, and rich orange color. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.25.

CHANTENAY—The finest in color, the best in form, and the most productive of all the stump-rooted varieties. Of fine flavor, either in soups, stews, or boiled. For ordinary feeding purposes it meets all requirements, as it keeps well, crops well, and can be used more economically than any other. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.25.

EARLY SCARLET HORN—This is a favorite for early crop, but not large; sold extensively in the markets bunched. The tops are small; roots top-shaped, stump-rooted, therefore easily pulled. Grows well in shallow soil. Color a deep orange; flesh fine grained. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.25.

LARGE WHITE BELGIAN—Grows one-

third above the ground; large white root, with green top; grown exclusively for feeding stock. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

EARLY FRENCH FORCING—The earliest and sweetest of all varieties; does well under glass. Popular both as a market and home variety. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.25.

HALF-LONG SCARLET NANTES, OR STUMP ROOTED—This is an early half-long variety, has small top and is excellent for the home garden or market. The roots are smooth, cylindrical, and of a bright orange color. This is one of the most handsome of the medium sized carrots, and the mature roots are usually from 5 to 6 inches long. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.25.

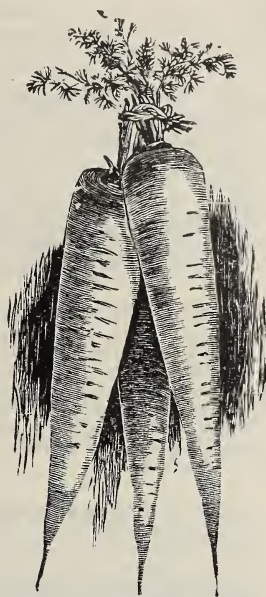
LARGE YELLOW BELGIAN—A good keeper and heavy yielder; long roots and yellow flesh. It is easily pulled, as about one-third of the carrot grows above the ground. We recommend it particularly for stock food. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.25.

Cress

Sow Curly or Pepper Grass thickly, in shallow drills, every 2 or 3 weeks. It should be cut often, and it will continue to grow. Used for salad and garnishing.

TRUE WATER CRESS—Should be sown in damp soil; or if a stream of water can be utilized, it would be much finer. It will also thrive well in damp hotbeds. To obtain early salad, it is a good plan to sow with Water Cress a strip 4 inches wide on the margin of the hotbed, inside of the frame, where it is cool. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$3.50.

PEPPER GRASS—(Pepper or Garden Cress)—A salad or garnishing plant, very



Yellow Belgian Carrots

popular in Europe. It is one of the freshest and crispest of salad plants, of very simple cultivation. Taste slightly peppery. Of very rapid growth, yielding its crop in from 3 to 4 weeks. Pkt., 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.25.

Sweet Corn

One pound will plant 100 hills; 12 pounds will plant an acre. Plant in hills 3 feet apart each way, covering about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; thin out to 3 plants in hill. Field varieties should be planted 4 feet apart each way; hoe and cultivate frequently.



Stowell's Evergreen Sweet Corn

GOLDEN BANTAM—The earliest and without any question, the finest Sweet Corn for the home garden. Pkt. 10c, lb. 40c, 10 lbs. \$3.

EARLY RED COB CORY—One of the best extra early varieties. Ears are about 6 inches long, and eight-rowed. Pkt. 10c, lb. 40c, 10 lbs. \$3.

EXTRA EARLY CORY—Of great value for its extreme earliness; is 10 days earlier

than any other sort; ears of good size and first rate quality. Pkt. 10c, lb. 40c, 10 lbs. \$3.

EARLY ADAMS—An extra early variety of the semi-sweet type. Does very well in the interior valleys of California, as it is not bothered much by bugs. Pkt. 10c, lb. 25c, 10 lbs. \$2.

EARLY EVERGREEN—Distinctly earlier than Stowell's Evergreen, almost as pro-

lific, and of as good a quality. It is today one of the best main crop varieties. Pkt. 10c, lb. 40c, 10 lbs. \$3.

EARLY MINNESOTA—Very early; ears of fair size and uniform; plant rather dwarf; one of the best. Pkt. 10c, lb. 40c, 10 lbs. \$3.

EARLY MAMMOTH—A vigorous, large, early variety, grown extensively in Alameda county for the San Francisco market. Pkt. 10c, lb. 40c, 10 lbs. \$3.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—One of the finest of all corns for the private table. Ears 8 to 9 inches long, cob small and irregularly crowded from end to end with pearly white kernels of great depth; quality surpassingly sweet and tender. An excellent market variety where irregular grained corn is in demand. Pkt. 10c, lb. 40c, 10 lbs. \$3.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—Now recognized everywhere as a standard variety, both for home use and market, and is the general favorite. The ears are of a large size, grains deep, exceptionally tender and sugary, and remain longer in the green state than any other. Probably the best late sort. Pkt. 10c, lb. 40c, 10 lbs. \$3.

BLACK MEXICAN—A rather short, black variety; sweet and delicious. Splendid for home garden, but not a market sort on account of color. Pkt. 10c, lb. 40c, 10 lbs. \$3.

Field Corn

For Larger Quantities Write for Prices
EARLY LEAMING—Yellow dent; ripens in from 90 to 100 days. Ears good size, with deep, large grains; orange in color with red cob. Lb. 15c, 10 lbs. \$1.

IOWA GOLD MINE—A large yellow dent variety, maturing in 100 days from planting. Lb. 15c, 10 lbs. \$1.

IOWA SILVER MINE—Standard white dent; superior for feeding; makes good roasting ears when young. Lb. 15c, 10 lbs. \$1.

REID'S YELLOW DENT—(100 days)—Ears medium size, remarkably uniform in size and of a slight yellow color with a deep grain and small red cob. Best for shredding, as it shatters least of any. A sure cropper and a very reliable variety in all respects. Lb. 15c, 10 lbs. \$1.

CHAMPION WHITE PEARL—Very superior for corn meal. Ears are long and grow low on the stalk; averages 16 rows of grains. Lb. 15c, 10 lbs. \$1.

AUSTRALIAN WHITE FLINT—A 90-day variety and ideal for our arid lands. Will endure more drought and cold than any other variety. Ears about 12 inches long. Lb. 15c, 10 lbs. \$1.

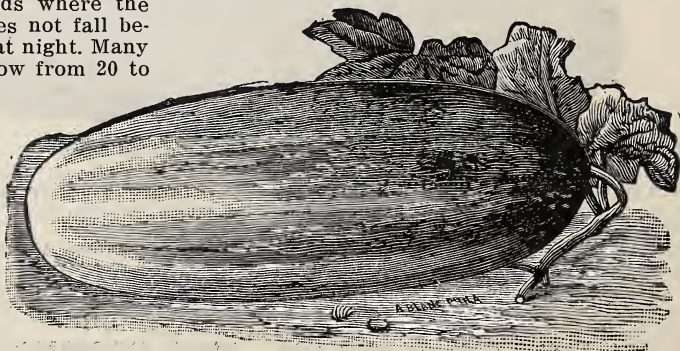
Pop Corn

WHITE RICE—Handsome variety; matures later than other varieties, but yields heavily and "pops" fine; kernels are long, pointed and resembling rice; color white. Very prolific. Lb. 20c, 10 lbs. \$1.

Cucumbers

One ounce will plant 100 hills; 2 pounds will plant 1 acre. They succeed best in a warm, rich, moist, loamy soil. Plant in hills 4 feet apart each way. Leave 4 of the strongest plants to each hill, but do not thin out until plants are strong enough to resist the attacks of insects. The English forcing varieties can be grown in hotbeds where the temperature does not fall below 65 degrees at night. Many of this class grow from 20 to 30 inches in length.

WHITE SPINE (Peerless)—The most uniform and shapely variety grown. It is an early, prolific and continuous bearer, of very fine, large, smooth, straight fruits. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50.



White Spine Cucumber

CHICAGO PICKLING—This is probably the most common variety listed for pickling purposes. Does equally well on this coast. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50.

COOL AND CRISP—Extra early, exceedingly prolific and continuous bearing; valuable for pickling, the color being of that rich black-green so much desired, while the shape and size is pickling perfection—long, slim, with prominent knobs. It is particularly fine for slicing and is unusually crisp and tender. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50.

KLONDYKE—White Spine variety, dark green when young; medium early sort. Maintains color longer than other White Spine varieties and runs uniform in size and shape. Popular as a shipping variety. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN—A standard sort, producing long, straight, smooth fruits, sometimes growing 18 inches in length. The flesh is fine grained and of the most refreshing and delicious flavor. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50.

JAPANESE CLIMBING—Fine to grow on the trellis. The vines are of healthy, vigorous growth, and throw out strong and grasping tendrils, which enable it to climb trellises or any other suitable support. The cucumbers are thick, exceedingly tender and of delicate flavor; flesh pure white; skin dark green turning to brown, and netted when ripe. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50.

LEMON CUCUMBER—This dainty little cucumber resembles a lemon both in form and color, having a distinctive flavor superior to and not found in any other cucumber. The Lemon Cucumber is so prolific that a single vine will be ample for the needs of the average family. Is also said that Lemon Cucumbers can be eaten without fear of the harmful results that some experience from eating cucumbers. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50.

GHERKIN—This is an extremely small fruited variety and almost round in shape. It has no value for slicing and is used entirely for pickles. It is very prickly, in fact it is frequently called the Bur Cucumber. For pickling, we think it excels all Cucumbers and it deserves to be more popular in this country than it has been. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

Endive

One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill. Sow in any ordinary dry soil in drills 1 foot apart, covering lightly. When the plants are about 2 inches high, thin to about 12 inches in the row. When the plants have attained full size, gather up the leaves, tying together at the tips. The inner leaves, in the course

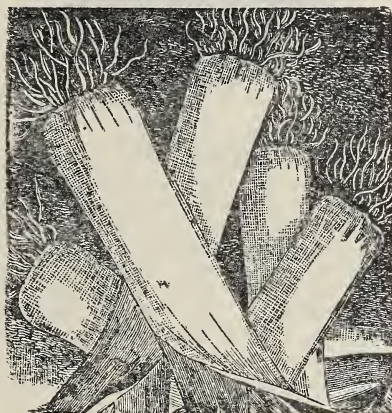


Broad-Leaved Endive

of three or four weeks, will become beautifully blanched.

GREEN CURLED—Finely curled, dark green leaves; excellent plant. Not only most useful as a salad, but much used for garnishing. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25.

BROAD-LEAVED BATAVIAN—(Escarolle)—Leaves are broad and nearly plain; chiefly used in stews and soups. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25.



Giant Carentan Leek

Leek

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill. Succeeds best in a light, rich soil. Sow in drills, 1 inch deep and 1 foot apart; when 6 or 8 inches high, transplant in rows 10 inches apart, set deep so as to blanch the neck as much as possible.

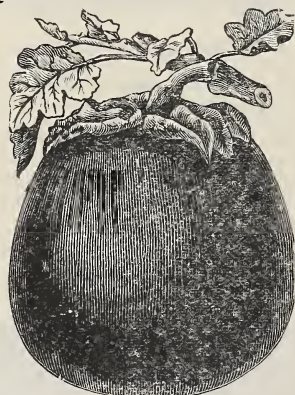
AMERICAN LARGE FLAG—Of large, vigorous growth; best of all. Will become extremely large if planted in rich soil and cultivated frequently throughout growing season. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.

GIANT CARENTAN—A favorite European sort, of mild flavor. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.

Dandelion

Much esteemed for greens, which are cooked like mustard and spinach. Sow the seed in May or June on good, rich soil, and thoroughly cultivate, when the leaves will be ready to cut the following spring. An ounce will sow 200 feet of row.

IMPROVED LARGE-LEAVED—The largest leaved and best cutting variety. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c.



Improved New York Spineless Eggplant

Eggplant

One ounce will produce 2000 plants. A strong, uniform heat is required to germinate the seeds, and a thoroughly pulverized, well-enriched, warm soil is necessary to perfect the fruit. Transplant to 3 feet apart each way, and when about a foot high support the plants by drawing the earth up around them.

IMPROVED NEW YORK SPINELESS—This is a great improvement on the pop-

ular New York Improved. The plant is low and branching and quite free from spines; fruit of large size and perfect form; two weeks earlier than the old variety; excellent quality and very productive. Pkt. 10c, oz. 75c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2, lb. \$7.

EARLY LONG PURPLE—Early, hardy and productive; excellent for the table. Pkt. 10c, oz. 60c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.

Kohlrabi

One ounce will produce 2500 plants. Sow in rows 18 inches apart, afterward thinning out to 8 or 10 inches. When young, Kohlrabi is a delicate and palatable vegetable, and is very popular in Europe, where it is more generally used than in America.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA—Tender white flesh; very popular where grown. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.25.

Kale, or Borecole

DWARF GREEN CURLED SCOTCH—Known in the East as "Sprouts," and sometimes confused with Brussels Sprouts which it does not in the least resemble. The cultivation is about the same as for cabbages. Four ounces of seed will sow 300 feet of row. Rarely exceeds 18 inches in height, but spreads under good cultivation to 3 feet in diameter; leaves beautifully curved and bright green; very hardy and will stand out where temperature does not fall below zero. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.75.

TALL GREEN CURLED SCOTCH—Taller in growth than the above. This and the preceding variety make fine "greens" if they are properly prepared. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.75.

JERSEY, OR COW KALE—A robust-growing sort often 6 to 8 feet high, and grown largely for stock and chicken feed. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.

KOHL RABI—The edible part is the turnip-shaped bulb formed above ground. It is tender and of excellent quality when used before fully grown, combining somewhat the flavors of cabbage and turnip. The bulbs are most desirable for use when about the size of an egg.

FRIED KOHL RABI—Parboil for half an hour, cut in half and fry in melted butter fifteen or twenty minutes. Serve over them the butter in which they were cooked, and dredge with salt and pepper. The time required to cook Kohl Rabi depends largely upon the age at which it is used.

KOHL RABI AU GRATIN—Slice Kohl Rabi, boil twenty minutes, or until nearly tender, and arrange layers in a baking dish with white sauce. Season each layer with pepper and salt, sprinkle the top with grated cheese and buttered crumbs (one tablespoon butter to one cup crumbs) and bake twenty minutes in a moderate oven.

Lettuce

One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill and produce about 1500 plants. Sow in rows 1 foot apart and thin out to 8 to 12 inches apart. A rich, moist soil is essential to producing good, large heads. Plenty of water and cultivation is also necessary. If sown every month, lettuce can be grown the season round.

CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER—This variety forms large, solid, round, compact heads, light green outside and creamy yellow within. It is a medium-early lettuce and recommended as a summer variety. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25.

HANSON IMPROVED—A handsome, large loose-heading summer variety; leaves are curled on the edges; head crisp, brittle. It stands the summer heat splendidly. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50.

ICEBERG—A large-heading variety; crisp and brittle, and color bright green, lightly tinged with brown on top of the head; leaves curled on edges. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.75.

EARLY PRIZE HEAD—One of the very best loose-bunching or non-heading varieties. Leaves brown, very curly, and of remarkably fine flavor. Grows quickly, and all except the outer row of leaves are brittle. It is probably the most easily grown. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25.

NEW YORK, OR LOS ANGELES—This variety has been known by many names, and is claimed by every section where it does well. It is unquestionably the best winter head lettuce, and grows to an enormous size. Sometimes called the "Wonderful." Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.

BIG BOSTON—A most desirable variety, either for forcing in coldframes or open-ground planting; always produces large, solid, salable heads. Probably no better sort is grown for market gardeners' trade, the large heads being very handsome, tightly curled and solid. Big Boston is in steady demand at good prices. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25.



Paris White Cos Lettuce



New York Lettuce

SIMPSON, BLACK-SEEDED—Is nearly double the size of the Early Curled Simpson; leaves are delicate golden yellow. This is a superior variety for forcing or sowing out-of-doors. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25.

SIMPSON, EARLY CURLED (White Seed)—A leading early sort, good for forcing or open ground; a favorite with market gardeners and in the home lettuce bed. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25.

COS VARIETIES

PARIS WHITE COS—A popular old variety, growing to a large size, with long, conical, compact heads, blanching well when tied. The leaves are tender and of fine flavor. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25.

Okra, or Gumbo

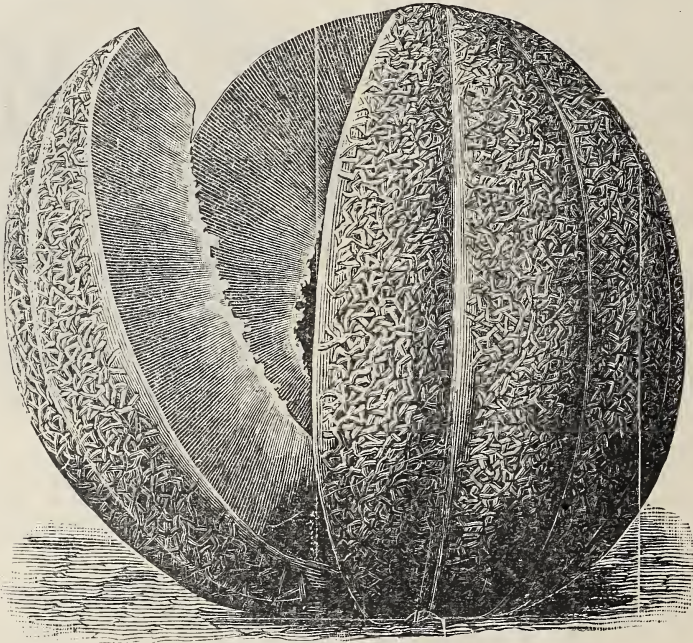
One ounce will plant 100 hills. Of easy cultivation in any good soil; plant about 2 inches deep, in drills 3 feet apart, and when well established thin to 3 plants in the hill; keep the soil well worked, and occasionally draw a little up around the stalks to support them. The green pods are used in soups and stew and are very nourishing.

WHITE VELVET—Handsome and productive. Distinct in appearance; the large pods are perfectly round, smooth, an attractive velvety white, of superior flavor and tenderness; very prolific. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

PERKINS MAMMOTH LONG POD—Dwarf; early and prolific. The pods are long, slender, deep green, and of fine quality. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Muskmelons

One ounce will plant 80 hills; one pound will plant an acre. A light, warm, rich soil is essential for this crop. Plant in hills 6 feet apart each way, using 6 to 8 seeds in the hill. After all danger of destruction by bugs is over, thin out to 3 plants to a hill; when about 1 foot long, pinch off the tips to make them branch. This strengthens the growth of the vines, and makes the fruit mature early. To protect the vines from bugs, sprinkle with Slug-Shot, the best insecticide we know of.



Tip-Top Muskmelon

HONEY DEW—The delicious honey-like flavor of this new melon met with instantaneous public favor and created a sensation wherever used. The fruit is of good size, weighing 8 to 10 pounds; light colored, smooth skin; thick flesh and solid. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50.

ROCKY FORD, GOLD LINED—This Muskmelon has proved to be most valuable to the grower for local as well as Eastern market. Its size, shape and color exactly suit the epicure; the flesh is very deep, solid and thoroughly melting. The meat is green, slightly golden toward the center. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$1.50.

MONTREAL IMPROVED GREEN NUTMEG—Largely grown by market gardeners in the neighborhood of Quebec and Montreal, Canada, whence it takes its names. The flesh is thick and of good flavor. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK—Very popular sort, producing large, handsome

melons of the best quality. About two weeks earlier and almost as large as Hackensack; fruit nearly round, deeply ribbed, and coarsely netted; flesh green, of most delicious flavor. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.

TIP-TOP—The melons are of medium size and nearly round, well ribbed and slightly netted over a light green skin. The flesh is quite thick and bright salmon in color. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.

POLLOCK 10-25—A new melon of the solid netted type of slightly oval shape and 5 to 6 inches long. The seed cavity is very small with thick salmon tinted flesh shading to green near the rind, of delicious flavor. A splendid keeper and prolific yielder. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50.

HEARTS OF GOLD—This is a Melon that is destined to be popular in all markets. Around Fallon, Nevada, the growers have been making a specialty of this melon and wherever it is sold it commands a higher price than other sorts of the same size. It is a remarkable shipper of very thick

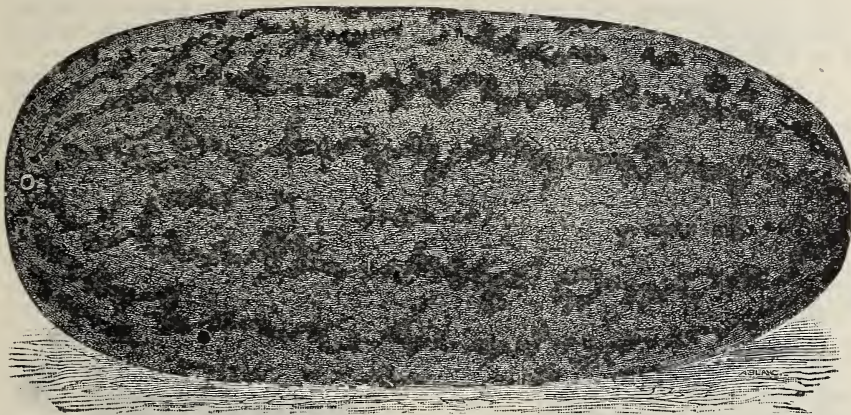
flesh which is of a golden color. It cuts prettier than any other melon that we know of. We think it the best melon on the market today. Our seed was saved from selected stock and we believe it the finest quality obtainable. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.

GOLDEN BEAUTY CASSABA—One of the best Cassabas. Begins to ripen in July

and bears until frost. Bright yellow, about globular, wrinkled skin, slightly pointed at stem end. Flesh fine-grained, pure white, very thick and of an extra good flavor. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.

TURKISH—A melon that is being used more extensively each year. Is large and has some qualities and values of the Cassaba. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.

Watermelons



Improved Georgia Rattlesnake Watermelon

One ounce will plant 25 to 30 hills; one pound will plant an acre. Treat as recommended for muskmelon, except hills should not be less than 8 feet apart.

FLORIDA FAVORITE—This melon is the leading melon as a market variety. Being early and of a nice size, it can be marketed readily, always bringing the highest price. Our seed is superior to that generally offered and, if you plant melons for shipping, we recommend this variety above all others. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.

IMPROVED GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE—This is also a fine shipping sort, but is not so early as the Florida Favorite, and is somewhat larger; but it is a great keeper and one of the finest looking melons on the market. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.

CHILIAN, WHITE SEEDED—This melon in some section of the state is known as the Cannon-Ball Melon on account of its shape. The rind is thin and the flesh is deep red and deliciously sweet. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.

CHILIAN, BLACK SEEDED—Earlier than the white-seeded variety and also sweeter, but not so large nor attractive. We can recommend this to the growers as the best early melon. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.

KLECKLEY SWEETS—For the home or local market this melon has no superior,

is the most popular melon on the market, as it has nothing but good qualities. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.

KLONDYKE—Has bright red flesh, firm, and exceptionally sweet. Skin too thin to make a shipping melon, but for the garden there is no melon quite the same. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$3.50.

COLE'S EARLY—Ripens where other varieties fail. This melon will undoubtedly prove a great boon to those who live in northern section where watermelons were never before successfully grown. The melons are seldom over 12 inches in length. The heart is large and the flesh is a beautiful bright red, lusciously sweet, cool and sparkling. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.

CUBAN QUEEN—An excellent shipping variety of medium to large size, and globular to oval shape. Rind quite thin, flesh bright red and firm. Skin striped with light and dark green. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.

ANGELENO, BLACK-SEEDED—This variety is so generally grown throughout the state of California that it is well known on every market. It is of dark green color, almost round, weighs from 18 to 20 pounds. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, lb. \$1.

TRANSPORTATION IS PAID AT PRICES QUOTED, EXCEPT ON INSECTICIDES

TOM WATSON—This watermelon for the past two years has been one of the most popular melons grown in the southern states. Its shape is similar to the Kleckley Sweets, but the color is a lighter green. Its great merit is in its earliness,

good flavor, thin rind and good keeping qualities, making it one of the best ship-pers. This melon produces good crops; is a good money maker for the large grower and will prove satisfactory in all ways. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.

Onions

One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill; 3 pounds will plant 1 acre. A deep, rich soil, thoroughly worked, is best for this crop. Sow thinly in shallow drills about 12 inches apart; when the plants are about 3 inches high, thin to 3 or 4 inches, according to variety.

Culture of onions should be constant, the soil being stirred after each rain to preserve the moisture and to prevent the forming of a crust. Do not allow the earth to bake over the seeds after sowing. Cultivation with the wheel hoe is of great use in the onion plot. But hand-weeding among the plants is always a necessity, and may be done at thinning time and whenever the weeds grow large. Cultivation should begin as soon as the rows are visible, if the weeds are at all numerous.

Weeds are the onion's greatest enemies, and should be cleaned out before they choke the seedlings. Onions are often grown year after year on the same land, by freely fertilizing. As a rule, however, it is advisable to rotate crops, using clovers and other nitrogen makers.

AUSTRALIAN BROWN—An extra long keeper and a sure cropper. The skin is a bright, reddish brown; solid white flesh, crisp and of a sweet mild flavor. We have an absolutely unsurpassed strain of this fine onion. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50.

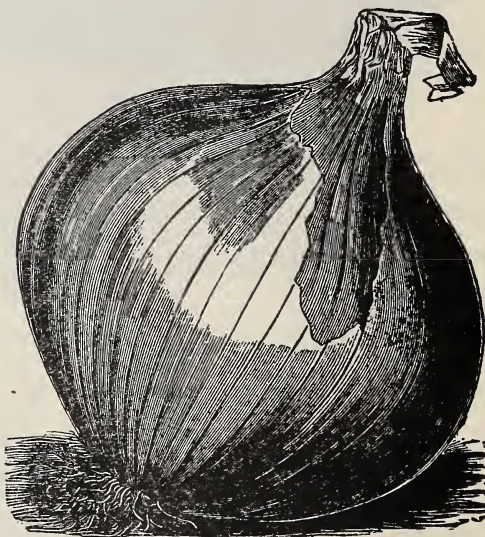
ITALIAN RED—This variety we will be unable to supply until the Fall of 1923.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS—We have an unusually fine strain of this old and well known standard sort. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.

WETHERSFIELD, LARGE RED—Universally popular both for market and home use; sure and heavy cropper; long keeper; grows to an immense size; of flattened form; skin purplish red; flesh white and slightly fringed with pink. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50.

WHITE PORTUGAL OR "SILVER SKIN"—An excellent and popular onion for the family garden; of medium size, flat, symmetrical, very early, good keeper; skin and flesh white, fine-grained and unusually mild and delicate; also largely used for pickles when small. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$3.

YELLOW FLAT DANVERS—Similar to the other Danvers, except in shape, being



Yellow Globe Danvers Onion

flat. Possesses all the good qualities of the type. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.

Onion Sets

The best onion sets are the Oregon sets of the Yellow Globe Danvers variety. They grow rapidly and form large, solid bulbs in a comparatively brief season. 1 lb. 20c, 5 lbs. 85c.

Garden Peas

One pound will sow 60 feet of row. Light, moderately rich soil is best for this crop. Sowing of the first early variety should be made in October, and the other varieties for successive crops. Plant every two weeks until the first of April. Peas are sown in single or double rows, from 2 to 6 feet apart, according to the variety or height to which they attain. Have the rows of the dwarf varieties 2 feet apart, and those of the medium sorts from 3 to 4 feet apart, and the tall varieties from 5 to 6 feet apart.

All Varieties, Pkt. 10c, lb. 35c, 10 lbs. and up at 30c per lb.

AMERICAN WONDER—This is an old, favorite variety, both for the market grower and family garden. The vines require no support, growing 12 to 15 inches high. An extra early, heavy and reliable cropper, ready to pick in 45 to 50 days.

GRADUS—This extra early wrinkled pea bears pods of large size, and combines quality with earliness. It is very hardy; can be planted fully as early as the smooth peas; growth vigorous and healthy; vines $2\frac{1}{4}$ feet in height; very prolific. The quality and flavor are delicious, and the peas remain tender and sweet for a long time.

LITTLE MARVEL—New extra early wrinkled pea of great productiveness and even, dwarf growth. Vines average about 15 inches in height, frequently bears pods in pairs $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long containing 6 or 7 large dark green peas. Pods rounded, well filled, square bottom. An acquisition for market gardeners

PREMIUM GEM, sometimes called Little Gem—The best and most popular dwarf, wrinkled variety, especially with market gardeners. It grows about 15 inches high, bears good-sized pods filled with 5 to 8 peas of especially fine, sweet flavor.

THOMAS LAXTON—A fine, early, tall variety, similar to Gradus, but more hardy and not quite so early. Also a little darker in color and has large blunt pods that fill well with peas of finest quality.

MAIN AND LATE CROP VARIETIES

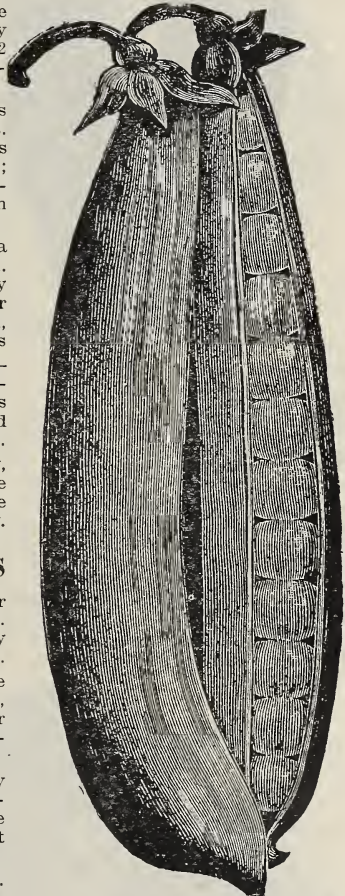
ALAMEDA SWEET, OR YORKSHIRE HERO—For the market grower, this variety is without a peer. Main crop pea, producing long, round pods, closely filled with large, wrinkled, tender, fine quality peas.

ALDERMAN—Tall growing variety, much like the Telephone; however it is superior to the Telephone, being of fine flavor and dark green color. For main crop variety it has no superior, and we highly recommend it for market garden purposes.

IMPROVED STRATAGEM—An improved variety comprising all the good qualities of the old Stratagem highly developed; the pods are of immense size, well filled with dark green peas of the finest quality; a heavy cropper; 2 feet high.

LAXTONIAN—Ideal market and home garden pea. Medium dwarf in habit of growth, with large pods.

TELEPHONE—Immensely productive and of finest quality. Vines very strong, averaging 18 to 20 pods per stalk. Pods of large size, of 6 to 7 peas each, which are of a pale green closely packed in the pod, and of most delicious flavor. Telephone is decidedly popular for market gardeners, the number of pods on vine making easy picking and the large size filling the basket quickly. For many years it has been a standard main crop variety.

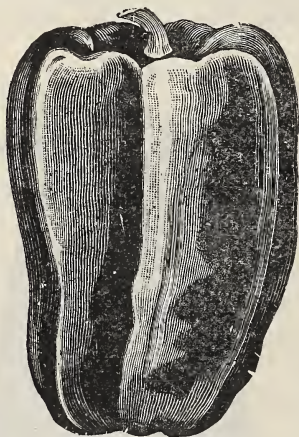


Stratagem Peas

For a succession of peas in the garden we suggest planting American Wonder as first early; Laxtonian for the second ripening; Stratagem for the main crop.

Peppers

One ounce of seed will produce 1500 plants. A strong, uniform heat is required to germinate these seeds, and a thoroughly pulverized, well-enriched, warm soil is necessary to perfect the fruits. When the plants are about 3 inches high, transplant into rows 3 feet apart, and allow 2 feet between the plants.



Ruby King Pepper

ANAHEIM CHILI—This pepper is largely grown, and is used dried and for canning. It is long, 7 inches or so, medium sized in width, and thick fleshed. The flavor is mild for a Chili pepper, and one liked by Mexicans and Americans alike. Pkt. 10c. oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.50.

LARGE BELL, OR BULL NOSE—Bright red, mild, large, early; a favorite for pickling and "mangoes" when green. The flesh is tender and sweet, without a trace of a "bite." Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.50

SWEET MOUNTAIN, OR MAMMOTH—Similar to Bull Nose, usually larger and of longer shape; mild flavor; fine for "mangoes." Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.50.

CHINESE GIANT—Deep red, thick and blunt; fully twice as large as Bull Nose, being 4 or 5 inches thick at the top and about 6 inches long. Pkt. 10c, oz. 75c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2, lb. \$7.

RUBY KING—The most popular, large, fruited pepper; a prolific bearer of ruby-red pods, 5 to 6 inches long by 3 to 4 inches in diameter; flesh exceedingly thick and sweet. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.50.

RED CHILI—Small, bright red; hot and pungent; used for making "pepper sauce," and other condiments. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.50.

LONG RED CAYENNE—A late variety; small, bright scarlet, cone-shaped, pungent pods; much used for pickling green. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.50.

PIMIENTO—Large, heart-shaped; thick flesh; mild apple flavor. Because of its smooth skin, unbroken by ridges, it is in great demand for stuffing and for salads. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.50.

Parsley

One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill. Sow thinly in drills 1 foot apart and thin out the plants to 3 or 4 inches apart. The seed germinates slowly, sometimes 3 or 4 weeks passing before the plants appear.

EMERALD, OR DWARF EXTRA-CURLED—Leaves tender, beautifully crimped, handsome bright green color. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.

FINE DOUBLE CURLED—This is a fine dwarf variety with crimped leaves. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.

PLAIN LEAVED—Much used in soup, etc.; rather stronger in flavor than the other sorts, the leaves are long and smooth. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.



Double Curled Parsley

We List Only the Most Desirable and Best Varieties of Seeds and Plants.

Pumpkins

One ounce of seed will plant 40 hills; 3 pounds will plant 1 acre. Plant in hills 8 feet apart each way, allowing 3 strong plants to a hill. Cultivate in the same way as melons and cucumbers. Keep separate from melons and cucumbers, as they are liable to mix.

CALIFORNIA FIELD—The well known, ordinary pumpkin, largely used for stock feeding. Fruit is variously colored in yellow, drab, red and orange, and varies also in size, but is usually very large. Is a heavy cropper and easily grown. Pkt. 10c. lb. 75c, 10 lbs. \$6.

CONNECTICUT FIELD—A variety that is extensively grown east of the Mississippi river, and is well adapted to western coast planting. Its chief value is for stock food, yet it is by no means undesirable for cooking. Pumpkins are exceptionally large, heavy and have a hard shell; color is bright golden yellow. Especially desirable for field culture. Pkt. 10c, ¼ lb. 35c. lb. \$1.

MAMMOTH TOURS—Grows to enormous size; frequently weighs 100 to 150 pounds. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 50c, lb. \$2.

SMALL SUGAR, OR NEW ENGLAND PIE—A small round pumpkin of excellent quality. The flesh is rich yellow, thick and sweet, and the skin is deep orange. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

GREEN CUSHAW—Similar to the winter Crookneck Squash. Flesh yellow, fine-grained, sweet. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 20c, lb. 60c.

KENTUCKY FIELD, OR LARGE CHEESE—It is fleshy and very sweet, and on this



California Field Pumpkin

account is relished by cattle. Good for pies and canning. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, lb. 75c

MAMMOTH KING, OR POTIRON—The best large pumpkin in use. Forms immense globular melons, flattened a little at the end. Skin reddish yellow in color, and flesh rich orange. Runs very uniform in shape and color, and all are of immense size. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.50.

MAMMOTH GOLDEN CUSHAW—A yellow crook-necked sort and one of the best stock-feeding variety. It is very solid and nearly all flesh, having a small seed cavity. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.

Radishes

One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill; 10 pounds will be required for 1 acre. Radishes do best in a light, rich soil. Sow in drills about 10 inches apart, covering about ½ inch, and thin plants to 2 inches apart. A rapid growth is essential to produce showy, crisp radishes of a mild flavor. Sow every 10 days for a succession of crops.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP—Small, round, intensely bright scarlet. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

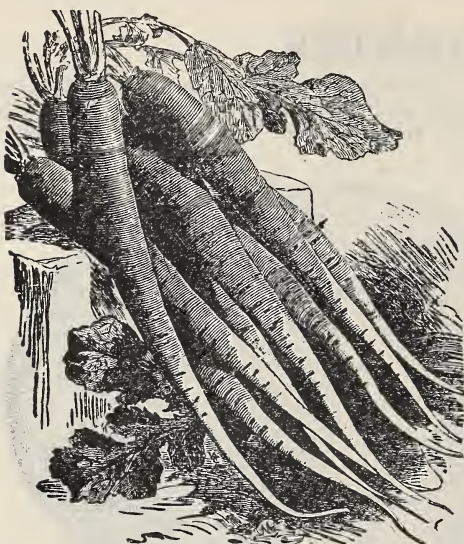
ROSY GEM—Selected. Brightest red, tipped pure white. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

CHARTIER, OR SHEPHERD—Long, crimson, tipped with white. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

EARLY LONG SCARLET—Long, slender, handsomely colored roots. They are ready about 25 days from planting. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.



Rosy Gem Radishes



Chartier Radishes

WHITE ICICLE—Finest, long white summer radish; tender and crisp. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

FRENCH BREAKFAST—A quick growing, olive-shaped radish, about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Color a bright carmine with pure white tip. Fine for home garden use. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

CALIFORNIA MAMMOTH WHITE WINTER—Long, of immense size. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

CHINESE ROSE, OR SCARLET CHINA—Excellent variety, good keeper. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

ROUND BLACK SPANISH—This is a large, black-skinned radish, much relished by the Germans. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

LONG BLACK SPANISH—Skin blackish brown; firm, white flesh. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

MAMMOTH JAPANESE—This is a Winter variety, often growing 2 ft. long and about 3 in. in diameter. The skin is white and the flesh solid and tender; it is very pungent. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$2.50.

Mushroom Spawn

Mushrooms may be grown in cellars, under benches of greenhouses, or in sheds, wherever the temperature of 50 degrees can be kept up through the winter. The beds should be made from November to February, according to the time the mushrooms are wanted, and it requires about two months for them to begin bearing. Secure fresh horse manure, free from straw and litter, and mix an equal bulk of loam from an old pasture with it. Keep this under cover, taking care to turn it every day to prevent heating, until the pile is large enough to make a bed the required size. Three or 4 feet wide, 8 inches deep and any length desired are the proper proportions for a bed, but these may be varied. Prepare the mixture of loam and manure, making the bed in layers, and pounding down each with the back of the spade. Leave this to heat through for a few days, and as soon as the heat subsides to 90 degrees, make holes in the bed about a foot apart each way, into which put pieces of the spawn 2 or 3 inches in diameter; fill up the holes with the compost, and at the expiration of a week or ten days the spawn will have thoroughly diffused itself through the bed. Spread a layer of fresh soil over the heap to the depth of 2 inches and cover with 3 or 4 inches of hay, straw or litter. Examine the bed often to see that it does not get dry. Take special care, however, when water is given, that it be at a temperature of about 100 degrees.

LAMBERT'S PURE CULTURE—In bricks. Per brick, 40c. Five bricks, \$1.75.

Mustard

The leaves of these varieties of mustard make excellent greens of sharp, pungent flavor, and are cooked the same as spinach or beet leaves. Sow seed in drills early in the spring and at frequent intervals throughout the summer to secure a constant supply of fresh greens. Mustard is hardy and is easily grown. One ounce will sow fifty feet of row.

BLACK OR BROWN—Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, lb. 60c, postpaid.

CHINESE—Very hardy, broad-leaved va-

riety. Leaves thick and deeply savoyed, with broad white midrib. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, lb. 60c.

FORDHOOK FANCY—The dark green leaves of this variety are more curled on the edges than any other sort. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, lb. 60c.

GIANT SOUTHERN CURLED—Large variety, forming a great mass of beautiful leaves, which are ruffled and finely curled on the edges. Hardy, vigorous. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, lb. 60c.

WHITE ENGLISH—Light green variety; tender leaves. Seed light yellow and pungent. The commercial mustard seed is this sort. Oz. 10c, lb. 60.

Squash

One ounce of seed will plant 50 hills; 4 to 6 pounds, according to variety, is required for one acre. Plant in well-manured hills, the bush varieties 3 to 4 feet apart, and the running sorts from 6 to 8 feet. Eight or ten seeds to be allowed to a hill, thinning out after danger of bugs is over, and leaving three of the strongest plants to a hill. The squashes like a rich soil, and it is best to fertilize the hill with well-rotted manure, before the seed is sown, rather than to fertilize after the plants have started. Keep the soil loosened, and prevent the running varieties from rooting at the joints.

EARLY WHITE BUSH

SCALLOP—A well known summer variety, grown extensively for shipping; the flesh is tender and delicate. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.

MAMMOTH WHITE

BUSH SCALLOP—Greatly improved selection of the former; squashes are larger, about 12 inches in diameter, and much deeper, containing nearly

twice the amount of flesh. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.

PERFECT GEM, OR CREAM—A long keeping winter squash, 4 to 6 inches in diameter; apple-shaped, distinctly ribbed, with smooth, cream colored skin. Is solid and rather hard, but bakes to a delicious soft consistency on the inside. Although a small variety, it is a great keeper and is used mostly in winter. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.

EARLY YELLOW BUSH SCALLOP—Early; flat; deep orange, with smooth rind. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.

YELLOW BUSH SUMMER CROOKNECK—A bush variety, early and prolific; surface deep yellow, densely warted; quality and flavor good. Pkt. 10, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.

BOSTON MARROW—The earliest of the fall sorts; is ready for use very soon after the summer varieties; rich orange color, good size; very tender flesh of excellent flavor. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.

SIBLEY OR PIKE'S PEAK—One of the best shippers owing to the hardness of the shell. Flesh is solid and thick of bright orange color and choice quality. Flavor rich and sweet, and it ripens easily. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.60.



Early White Bush Scallop

GOLDEN HUBBARD—

For private gardeners this is the best of the Hubbards. The fruits are of the same shape as the green warted type, but average one-half to one-third less in size, and although earlier in the season, keep in excellent shape through the winter. The skin is bright, deep orange-yellow, and very showy and attractive. The

flesh is a deep golden yellow, much richer in color than Hubbard; fine-grained; cooks very dry and is of rich flavor. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25.

HUBBARD—Well known, and liked for late use; of superior quality; large size, color green, marked with orange; flesh dry, fine-grained and of fine quality. One of the most popular sorts. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25.

MAMMOTH CHILI—The largest of all squashes; grows to an enormous size, but is tender. One of the most profitable sorts for stock-feeding. It keeps well throughout the winter. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.50.

VEGETABLE OR ITALIAN MARROW (Cocozelle Bush)—An extremely early squash of compact bush growth. The color is dark green at first but changes to a lighter green as the fruit matures. Usually eaten when quite small but is still good for the table when nearly full grown. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.25.

Rhubarb

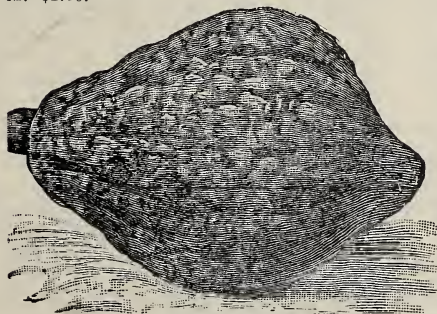
Seed may be sown in drills 18 to 20 inches apart and covered about an inch deep. Transplant about 5 feet apart each way. One ounce of seed will give about 500 plants.

MYATT'S VICTORIA—Most popular variety. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, lb. \$1.50.

GIANT CRIMSON WINTER—An extremely hardy variety, very prolific and quick growing. Pkt. 10c, oz. \$1.25, lb. \$15.

Salsify, or Oyster Plant

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND—One of the most delicious of winter vegetables, and also one of the most nutritious; the flavor is sweet and highly esteemed by many persons, whether served boiled with butter or other suitable sauce, or sliced and fried, or used in soup. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50.



Hubbard Squash

Tomatoes

The best results are obtained from Tomatoes trained on stakes upright and pruned to a single stem, pinching off all side shoots. After 3 clusters of fruits have set, pinch off all subsequent blossoms. An ounce will produce 1500 plants; 4 ounces will produce enough for one acre. They do best on a light, warm, not over-rich soil; and success depends to a very great extent on securing a rapid vigorous, unchecked growth the early part of the season. Transplant as soon as plants are fit to handle, into shallow boxes, setting them 3 to 5 inches apart. When strong and stocky, set out in hills 4 feet apart. By training the vines on trellises or other supports they will be more productive, and the fruit will be of much better quality. By this method the earliest fruits are produced, and the Tomatoes are more regular in size. In field culture trellising is not practical, but large yields are obtained by careful cultivation while the plants are small and by keeping the fruits picked.



San Jose Canner Tomato

SPARK'S EARLIANA—The earliest and best large, smooth variety; of strong and vigorous growth, setting its fruit freely and in great abundance; of large size, perfect form, bright red in color and of delicious flavor; ripens clear to the stem and does not crack. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50.

CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL—A wonderful new variety in that it is early and bears continuously throughout the season. The fruit is large, smooth, uniform and well ripened clear to the stem, and the flavor and quality are especially fine. Color is bright scarlet. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c, lb. \$2.75.

NEW STONE—Greatest canning tomato in the world. Solidity and carrying qualities are remarkable. Color a desirable red; perfectly smooth and thicker from stem to blossom end than most varieties. Handsome and salable. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c, lb. \$2.50.

PONDEROSA—The largest-fruited tomato grown, frequently weighing 2 to 4 pounds each; almost as solid as beefsteak, nearly seedless, with firm, meaty, rich red flesh;

unequaled and delicious either sliced, cooked or canned; a healthy, luxuriant grower, prodigious and continuous yielder. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.

SAN JOSE CANNER—This tomato was first introduced in the vicinity of San Jose. Large size, scarlet color, and a tremendous yielder. As the name implies, it is a canning sort. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c, lb. \$3.50.

MATCHLESS—The Matchless is well worthy of its name; in beauty of coloring and symmetry of form it is without a peer. The vines are of strong, vigorous growth, well set with fruit. The fruits are free from core, of a rich cardinal red color. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c, lb. \$2.75.

TROPHY—Large, late, very solid and of excellent quality. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.50.

DWARF GIANT—Dwarf plant, giant fruit. A selection out of a cross between Ponderosa and Dwarf Champion, and it partakes of the nature of both parents. Fruit has the mild, sweet flavor of the Ponderosa, is also large and meaty, with very little core, and of superior quality, the flesh being tender and luscious. It is deep purplish crimson in color. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.

GOLDEN BEAUTY—Largest yellow variety. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$2.50.

ACME—A very early variety of great merit. The fruit is purplish pink, round, smooth, medium size. Good shipping variety. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.75.

YELLOW PLUM—Plum shape, bright yellow; used for pickles. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50.

WINTER CHERRY (Husk Tomato)—Small yellow fruit. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.

GOLDEN PONDEROSA—This is a very large tomato, yellow in color. It is ideal for salads as well as for preserving and usually yields enormously. We believe it will take the place of all other yellow varieties. Pkt. 10c, oz. 75c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50.

YELLOW PEAR—This variety is small and largely used for preserves. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c.

TRANSPORTATION IS PAID AT PRICES QUOTED, EXCEPT ON INSECTICIDES

Turnips

One ounce of seed will sow 150 feet of drill; 2 pounds will sow an acre. This crop does best in highly enriched, light, sandy soil. Sow in drills from 12 to 15 inches and thin early to 8 or 9 inches apart. A good crop when cultivated with judgment; like many others, it does far better with careful culture in well-fertilized ground.

RED- OR PURPLE-TOP STRAP LEAF—A rapid grower, with mild flavor; the most popular sort for early use, either for the table or stock. Pkt. 10c. oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.

WHITE EGG—Is nearly oval or egg shaped, as name would indicate; the flesh is very firm and is fine-grained; thin and perfectly smooth skin, and both flesh and skin are snowy white. A very desirable variety. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.

RED- OR PURPLE-TOP WHITE GLOBE—Globe-shaped, improvement on preceding for market garden; fine crisp flesh. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.

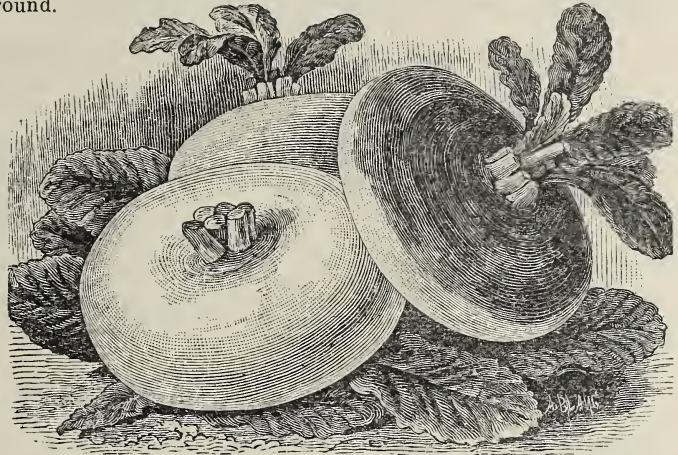
EARLY FLAT DUTCH—Excellent garden variety, resembling White Strap-Leaf; the best variety for spring sowing. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.

YELLOW GLOBE—Flesh a rich pale yellow color; excellent keeper. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.

Rutabaga

For feeding stock in fall and winter there is nothing superior to turnips or rutabagas as they are liked by all kinds of stock.

IMPROVED AMERICAN PURPLE-TOP—The leading standard variety, distinct and attaining a wonderfully large size; immense yielder. The flesh is very firm, superior in every way, valuable for all purposes. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.



Turnips

Peanuts

Although not generally known, peanuts do well in many parts of California. They should be planted about April in rows and can be so grown between trees or vines. We carry Japanese peanuts, the most used. **JAPANESE**—Lb. 25c.



Hollow Crown
Parsnips

Parsnips

One ounce of seed will sow 200 feet of drill; 5 pounds will plant one acre. This crop requires a very rich soil. Sow in drills 18 inches apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, and thin to 8 inches in the row. Parsnips are hardy and can be kept out all winter.

LONG SMOOTH, OR HOLLOW CROWNED—A standard table sort; the best and most productive for field culture. Roots are long, smooth, with a deep, hollow crown, tender and sweet. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.75.

Spinach

One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill; 10 pounds will sow an acre. An exceedingly rich, well-worked soil is necessary. Sow thinly in drills 1 foot apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. When the young plants are established, thin out to the distance of 3 or 4 inches in the row, and in a future thinning every alternate plant may be removed, as Spinach does not do well when crowded.



NEW THICK-LEAVED ROUND LONG-STANDING—Produces large thick, dark green leaves, somewhat crumpled, and possesses valuable quality of standing a long time before running to seed. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, lb. 75c.

NEW ZEALAND—Withstands heat and drought and produces leaves in great abundance throughout the summer in hottest climates, where ordinary spinach will not do well; should be transplanted 3 feet apart each way, in light, rich soil. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, lb. \$1.

BLOOMSDALE, SAVOY-LEAVED—Leaves wrinkled or curled; best for market growers for fall sowing. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, lb. 75c.

PRICKLY OR WINTER—This is an exceedingly hardy variety and in great favor with market gardeners and canners. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, lb. 75c.

Sweet, Pot and Medicinal Herbs

Herbs should be gathered on a dry day, just before they come into full bloom, then dried quickly and packed closely, entirely secluded from the air. Sow in spring in shallow drills 1 foot apart, and when well up thin out or transplant to a proper distance apart.

ANISE—Hardy annual. Seed used for seasoning, for flavoring liquors, and for medicinal purposes. Grows about 2 feet tall. Sow seed where plants are to stand. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.

BASIL, SWEET—The leaves and tops are used for seasoning soups, stews and sauces. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c.

BORAGE—Used in claret and other drinks. Excellent bee plant. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c.

CARAWAY—Biennial; seeds used for flavoring breads, cakes, and cheese. Grows 2 feet high. Sow the seed in the spring for seed crop the following year. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, lb. 75c.

CELERY—For flavoring. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, lb. 75c.

DILL—The leaves are used in soups and sauces and for flavoring pickles. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.

FENNEL—Boiled leaves used in fish sauces. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c.

HOREHOUND—Used for medicinal purposes. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c.

LAVENDER—A popular aromatic herb. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c.

MARJORAM, SWEET—For seasoning. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c.

SAGE—Leaves and tops used in stuffing. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c.

SAVORY, SUMMER—Used for seasoning. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c.

THYME, BROAD-LEAVED—For seasoning, etc. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c.

WORMWOOD—Used for medicine; also beneficial to poultry. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c.

ROSELLE—The currant jelly plant and which uses only one-half the amount of sugar. Roselle makes a bright red jelly, that looks and tastes like currant, and would take an expert to tell the difference. Roselle seed should be sown in April in the field where the plants are to remain in rows six feet apart and thinned to two feet in the row. The plants grow rapidly and thrive in the interior valleys. In making jelly it is best to remove the seed pod. Pkt. 10c.

Vegetable Plants and Roots

Owing to the difficulty in sending plants through the mail in such manner as to arrive in good condition, we are not soliciting any of this business; however, if it is necessary, we will pack plants for delivery by parcel post, or otherwise, with as much care as possible, but we will not be responsible for the condition in which they arrive. It is also necessary to hold these orders sometimes until we have good, healthy plants that will stand transportation.

Note—Where price is shown for 100 plants, this means for 100 of a single variety and not to be made up of a number of varieties.

ARTICHOKE PLANTS—Ready in January. \$1 per dozen.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS—Ready in January. 30c per dozen; \$2 per 100; special price for 1000.

CABBAGE PLANTS—September to June. 20c per dozen, \$1 per 100, loose.

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS—September to June. Early Snowball and California Wonder. 20c per dozen, \$1 per \$100, loose.

CELERY PLANTS—Ready in April. 20c per dozen, \$1 per 100, loose.

CHIVES—Ready in February. 25c per bunch.

EGGPLANT—Ready in March. New York Improved. 25c per dozen.

PEPPER PLANTS—Ready in March. Large Bell, Chinese Giant. 25c per dozen, \$1.50 per 100, loose.

RHUBARB ROOTS—Ready October to March. Giant Crimson Winter and Strawberry. 15c each, \$1.25 per dozen.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS—Ready in April. 20c dozen, 75c per 100, loose, \$6 per 1000.

TOMATO PLANTS—Ready in February. Sparks' Earliana, New Stone, Ponderosa, Burpee's Dwarf Giant. 25c per dozen, \$1 per 100, loose.

HORSERADISH ROOTS—25c per dozen.

ONION PLANTS—25c per 100, \$2 per 1000.

Special prices for large lots will be given on all of the above, on application

Valley Seed Co.'s Lawn Grasses

To have a good lawn the soil must be fine and rich and well leveled. The best seed obtainable should be used. Plant any time from September until late spring, although very good results have been obtained from lawns made during the summer. When sown in the summer, however, the lawn should be covered with straw or some freshly cut grass to protect the young grass from burning. It is a serious mistake not to cut a lawn frequently. When the young grass is from 3 to 4 inches long it should be mowed, but not too short. Repeat the mowing every four or five days until a dense velvety turf is developed. The lawn should be sprinkled lightly with a fine spray, not washed by strong hosing.

Where soil is light a good application of our specially prepared lawn fertilizers is recommended. This can be applied when sowing seed or any time after.

VALLEY LAWN MIXTURE

This is a mixture of the finest English grasses, together with genuine Kentucky Blue Grass, and wherever used it has given the utmost satisfaction. It stands drought well and also hard usage, and is highly recommended for recreation grounds, as the thick sod withstands the hard usage to which such grounds are subjected. Lb. 50c, 10 lbs, \$4.50:

SHADY LAWN MIXTURE

This mixture is especially adapted for shady places and grows quickly. It is most difficult to make a good lawn in a shady place, but this mixture we consider absolutely the best for the purpose. In this case it is also advisable to apply our

chemical fertilizer as shade is caused in most cases by trees and shrubbery which take the plant food from the surface of the soil. Lb. 50c, 10 lbs. \$4.50.

One pound of either of the above mixtures will sow 200 square feet.

We will cheerfully compound grass mixtures to order.

BERMUDA GRASS—See page 27.

AUSTRALIAN OR PERENNIAL RYE GRASS

This grass has become exceedingly popular of late years. It makes a very hardy and beautifully bright green lawn, and if properly cared for, a very satisfactory one. Does particularly well in sandy soils. Valuable as pasture grass. Sow about two bushels per acre. Lb. 25c, 100 lbs. \$20.

TRANSPORTATION IS PAID AT PRICES QUOTED, EXCEPT ON INSECTICIDES

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

Makes a splendid lawn of dark green color and remains green all winter, and is used more than any other one variety of grass seed for lawn. As a pasture grass it furnishes the best of food for stock. Sow about sixty pounds per acre for lawns and twenty pounds for pasture. Our stock is procured from Kentucky, and is positively the best the market offers.

Withstands drought better than most cultivated grasses. Lb. 75c, 10 lbs. \$7.

WHITE CLOVER

Dwarf-growing clover now used extensively in making lawns. The color is dark green, and as the leaves are small and close together, it produces an excellent turf that stands constant tramping. Lb. \$1, 10 lbs. \$9.

New Crop Grass Seed

We claim that we sell the highest grades of Grass and Clover Seeds that are offered in this country. We do not intend to compete with samples offered by commission merchants, many of whom have no knowledge of the seeds they sell, whether good, bad or indifferent. Should the seed prove poor or mixed, the loss to the planter is ten times more than the entire cost of the seed. The difference in price between choice, clean seed and second or third quality is from 1 to 2 cents per pound. Every intelligent farmer knows that the best seed that can be obtained is the cheapest in the long run. Customers, of course, understand that the prices of Grass and Clover Seeds are subject to change. Be sure to obtain our samples and prices before you buy elsewhere. Special rates on large quantities.

25 lbs. sold at 100-lb. rates

ORCHARD GRASS or COCKSFOOT (*Dactylis glomerata*)—This is one of the most valuable and widely known of all pasture grasses, coming early in the spring and remaining later in the autumn than any other. It grows 2½ feet high, produces a large quantity of leaves and foliage. Sow 25 pounds to the acre. Lb. 35c, 100 lbs. \$25.

RED-TOP (*Agrostis vulgaris*)—A valuable grass for moist soils. It is a good, permanent grass, standing our climate as well as any others, and consequently well suited to our pastures, in which it should be fed close, for if allowed to grow up to seed the cattle refuse it. On moist, rich soil it will grow 2 feet, and on poor, gravelly soil about half that height. Sow 25 pounds to the acre. Lb. 45c, 100 lbs. \$35.

MEADOW FESCUE or ENGLISH BLUE GRASS (*Festuca pratensis*)—Grows 2 or 3 feet high, but never in large tufts like Orchard Grass. One of the earliest, most nutritious and productive grasses. It is especially suitable for permanent pasture. Thrives well in all soils, but to best advantage on moist lands. Makes good hay, and cattle thrive on it. Sow 35 pounds to the acre. Lb. 40c, 100 lbs. \$30.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS—In nutritive value, earliness and quickness of growth after it has been mown, it far surpasses the Perennial Rye Grass. It is, therefore, indispensable for alternate husbandry; but it does not last over two years. The soils best adapted to Italian Rye seem to be those that are moist, fertile and tenacious, or of a medium consistency, and on such soils it is said to be one of the best grasses known to cut green, affording repeated

luxuriant and nutritious crops. Sow 50 pounds to the acre. Lb. 25c, 100 lbs. \$20.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS (*Avena elatior*)—Of rapid luxuriant growth, recommended for soiling and in permanent hay mixtures; also for winter grazing. This variety is not a lawn grass. Sow 50 pounds to the acre. Lb. 60c, 100 lbs. \$50.

TIMOTHY (*Phleum pratense*)—This is decidedly the best grass for hay. Somewhat coarse and hard, especially if allowed to ripen its seed, yet if cut in the blossom or directly after, it is relished by all kinds of stock, and especially by horses, while it possesses a large percentage of nutritive matter in comparison with other agricultural grasses. It grows rapidly, and yields very large crops on favorable soils. It can never be used effectively as a pasture grass, as the trampling of stock kills the roots. Sow 15 pounds to the acre. Lb. 20c, 100 lbs. \$14.

AMERICAN or LIBERTY MILLET—Will grow on any good land and yields heavily when artificially watered. Yields from 40 to 60 bushels of seed to the acre, which is excellent food for stock or poultry. A good green fodder plant. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 10c, 100 lbs. \$7.50.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS—(English or Australian). Highly esteemed for permanent pasturage, soiling and the formation of lawns. In habit somewhat like Orchard Grass. It ripens early and should be cut when in blossom, making a large return of nutritious hay, of which stock are very fond. Naturally adapted to a variety of soils, but succeeds on moderately moist land. Sow 50 pounds to the acre. Lb. 25c, 100 lbs. \$20.

BERMUDA GRASS—As a lawn grass it does well in hot weather; is hardy, makes a solid mat and is hard to get rid of when once it is started. Is good to plant on river banks and levees, as it will hold the soil and furnish a mat of green all through the season. Sow late in spring. Lb. 75c.

AWNLESS or SMOOTH BROME GRASS (*Bromus inermis*)—An erect perennial, 3 to 5 feet high, native of Hungary, where it is considered one of the best hay grasses, yielding a good return in the arid and

silicious soil. We recommend it only for dry, arid soils where the better and more delicate grasses will not grow. It is strongly stoloniferous, its creeping root-stocks spreading rapidly under ground, giving out new plants, therefore undesirable for temporary meadows, being difficult to eradicate when once established. Sow 35 to 40 pounds to the acre (12 lbs. to the bushel). Lb. 40c, 100 lbs. \$32.50.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—See Lawn Grass, page 25.

Alfalfa

The most valuable and largely grown forage plant in the West, yielding from four to six crops in a season; relished by all kinds of stock and fowl, and is very nutritious. It has been an excellent paying crop, and a farmer cannot afford to be without it. We handle this seed in very large quantities, and procure it from sections where the highest types are raised. We take every precaution to guard against weeds, and before offering any of this seed for sale we have it thoroughly tested, and are at all times prepared to furnish our customers with copies of tests. Twenty pounds are required to sow an acre, broadcast, or 12 pounds of drilled.

CHILEAN, OR COMMON—This is the variety generally used. Lb. 35c, 10 lbs. \$3, 100 lbs. \$27.50.

HAIRY PERUVIAN ALFALFA—Similar to Smooth Peruvian, but said to be superior in that it is hardier and will grow at a lower temperature. Lb. 35c, 10 lbs. \$3, 100 lbs. \$27.50.

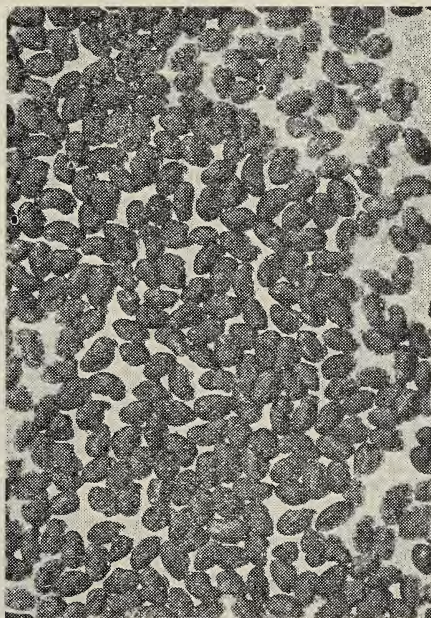
Clover

WHITE SWEET CLOVER (*Melilotus Alba*)—This variety of clover lives two years and then dies. It makes fine pasture and can also be cut for hay. Cattle like it and thrive on it. We are quite sure that this clover will be generally used throughout the West when it becomes better known. It is being used quite extensively in other parts of the country and reports are very favorable concerning it. Lb. 30c, 10 lbs. \$2.50, 100 lbs. \$20.

ALSIKE—Succeeds best in cold, stiff soils and in marshy lands where it is too wet for other species; is very hardy and withstands severe cold; is a good honey plant for bees. Fifteen pounds will sow an acre. Lb. 40c, 10 lbs. \$3.50, 100 lbs. \$30.

MAMMOTH RED OR SAPLING CLOVER—Grows much larger and lasts longer than the common Red Clover; being a rank-grower, it is largely used for soiling. Fifteen pounds to the acre. Lb. 50c, 10 lbs. \$4, 100 lbs. \$32.50.

RED CLOVER, MEDIUM—Valuable both as a forage plant and for its fertilizing



Alfalfa Seed

properties. Makes an excellent quality of hay and can be cut twice a year. Fifteen pounds to the acre. Lb. 50c, 10 lbs. \$4, 100 lbs. \$32.50.

All seeds listed in this catalog are of the highest quality obtainable, tested for germination and sold with our reputation behind them. The small gardener as well as the large planter will find that our seeds merit his earnest consideration when seeds of the highest quality are desired. Results will tell.

TRANSPORTATION IS PAID AT PRICES QUOTED, EXCEPT ON INSECTICIDES

Forage Plants for the Pacific Coast

For green manures we especially recommend Peas, Vetches and Clovers. These plants take nitrogen (the most expensive element of artificial fertilization) directly from the air. The idea of "green manuring" is that it is cheaper and better to plow under half-grown or fully grown crops than to expend money and labor on natural or artificial manures.

PEAS, CANADA FIELD—Usually sown with oats and cut when the oats head out, but before the grain is ripe. One hundred pounds of peas and 40 pounds of oats per acre give good results. Lb. 15c, 10 lbs. \$1. Large lots at market price.

SUNFLOWER, MAMMOTH RUSSIAN—Highly valued as an excellent and cheap food for fowls. Three pounds of seed will plant an acre in hills 4 feet apart each way. Lb. 15c. Large lots at market price.

RAPE, DWARF ESSEX—Under favorable conditions it is ready for pasturing sheep or cattle within six weeks from time of sowing, and on an average one acre will carry twelve to fifteen sheep six weeks to two months. It should be sown from September to March, as it thrives best in cool weather. Should be sown 8 pounds to the acre, broadcast. Lb. 25c, 10 lbs. \$1.75.

SORGHUM or EARLY AMBER CANE—Can be sown either in drills or broadcast, and fed green or dried. If cut when 2 feet high it will give several cuttings during the season. Sow 10 pounds of seed to the acre in drills and 25 pounds broadcast. Lb. 15c, 10 lbs. \$1. Large lots at market price.

MILO MAIZE—The merit of this non-saccharine sorghum is that when cut for feeding it starts again from the remaining stumps with renewed strength and vigor. Thrives in the hottest and driest localities. It is relished by all stock. Five pounds sow an acre. Lb. 15c, 10 lbs. \$1. Large lots at market price.

EGYPTIAN CORN—A good grain for dry sections and seasons. Very productive, and there is always a demand for it, as the grain is small and can be used as chicken feed. Lb. 15c, 10 lbs. \$1. Large lots at market price.

CANARY—The seed is used for bird food. Is valuable also as an ornamental grass and has considerable merit as hay for feeding cattle. Lb. 20c.

COW KALE or JERSEY—Sometimes known as 1000-Headed. Similar to cabbage and should be cultivated and treated in the same manner. Can be planted during the fall and makes good growth during the winter. Pkt. 10c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.

HEMP, KENTUCKY—A staple crop, sown broadcast, using 25 pounds of seed to the acre. For a seed crop, should be sown in hills 4 feet apart. Grows 12 to 14 feet high, with deep cut, dark green, fragrant leaves. Lb. 15c.

SUDAN GRASS—This grass was introduced by the Department of Agriculture in 1909. It is now one of the best known forage crops used in the South and Southwest; grows from 7 to 9 feet high, and yields two or three crops every season without irrigation. It stands as much drought as millet, sorghum or Egyptian corn, and the quality of the hay is equal to timothy. However, when irrigated four crops can be cut in almost any place in the Sacramento or San Joaquin Valleys. It matures 80 to 90 days after sowing, when it should be cut, and, if irrigated, can then be cut every 30 days until the frost sets in; but it usually will produce a second crop without irrigation. It is an annual and must be sown every year. It yields more to the acre than any forage crop we know of, and is valuable for ensilage. Our strain of seed has been carefully selected. We know it is good.

Sudan Grass should not be sown before March or April, as it does not make any material growth until the warm weather sets in; 4 to 6 pounds are required to sow an acre when sown in drills; 15 to 20 pounds are required when sown broadcast. Every farmer should give this a trial. It will do everything that is claimed, and even more. Lb. 35c, 10 lbs. \$3, 100 lbs. \$25.

YELLOW BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER (Melilotus Indica)—This variety of seed is now receiving special mention, particularly in Southern California. It has wonderful nitrogen gathering properties, and opens up the soil well for irrigation by reason of the big tap-root it sends into the ground. While in Northern California it has never been planted to any extent for cover crop, it has, nevertheless, been quite a common plant here. In fact, it is very prevalent in barley fields in Central California. In Southern California this year there is more Melilotus being planted than all other varieties of cover crop put together. The seed is sown at the rate of about 20 pounds to the acre, and is more economical to plant than any other variety of seed used for soiling purposes. Lb. 15c, 100 lbs. \$8.

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Cover Crops

The most economical manner of restoring worn out soil or building up poor soil is through the use of nitrogen-gathering, green cover crops. It is imperative for orchardists to use some cover crop each year in order to insure a healthy and profitable crop, and the following varieties of seed are now being planted for this purpose:

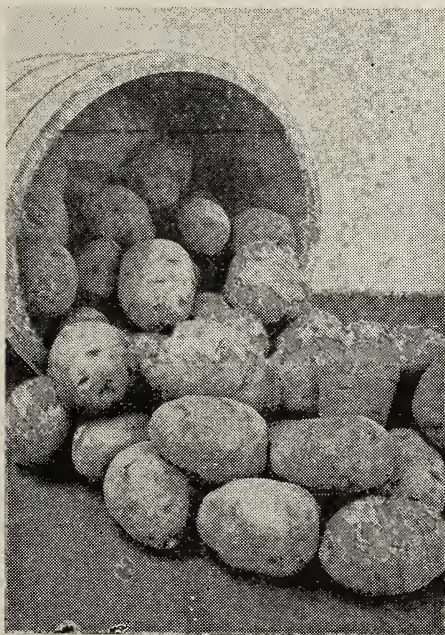
VETCH (*Vicia sativa*)—Probably more Vetch is now planted for cover crop than anything else. The common Vetch is the variety used almost entirely in California, and is usually planted in the Fall and plowed under the following Spring. It is a pea-like plant, growing about 4 feet high, and produces perhaps more green matter than any other legume that will withstand the Winter. Where planted for soil improvement about 40 pounds of seed are sown to the acre broadcast.

Vetch also makes splendid hay, but if intended to be sown for this purpose, some sort of grain should be mixed with it. This for the reason that the Vetch grows so tall it will fall over, and it is necessary to give it support. It is recommended that oats or barley be used with the Vetch where planted for hay, using about 60 pounds of one of the former and 30 pounds of Vetch to the acre. Lb. 20c. Large lots at market price.

Seed Potatoes

The State of California is the banner Potato raising State of the Union, for the largest yield of white potatoes on record in the U. S. Department of Agriculture was from California—790 bushels on one acre. The yield per acre for the entire State was less, of course, but this marvelous crop proves that California is a potato growing State, and that this is a profitable industry and one that should be fostered in every way possible.

Culture—From five to seven hundred pounds of seed potatoes are required to plant an acre. Cut to two or three eyes and plant in rows 3 feet apart and drop a foot apart in the rows. Cultivate constantly and thoroughly.



Prices on all varieties: 10 lbs. 60c, 25 lbs. \$1.25, 100 lbs. \$4. On lots of 100 pounds we reserve the right to send the Seed Potatoes by freight or express to the nearest railroad station. At price quoted for 100-lb. lots we will not deliver by parcel post.

Customers in the market for large quantities of Potatoes please write us, specifying amount wanted and we will quote special prices.

AMERICAN WONDER—This early, white potato is becoming more popular each year; it is a good size; smooth, and a splendid keeper. As a producer it has no equal among early potatoes. We have excellent strains of both the Oregon and California seed of this variety.

EARLY ROSE—An extremely early variety and one of the most popular sorts planted on the Pacific Coast.

VALLEY SEED CO., 1019-1021 Tenth St., SACRAMENTO, CAL.

BURBANK—An excellent late variety, continues in good demand and is more largely used than any other. Good size, fine form and excellent yielder. Flesh is

white and mealy; fine flavor and quality. Well adapted to heavy soils. A variety raised by large commercial growers.

Times for Planting Certain Vegetables in Valley and Foothill Regions of Central and Northern California

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Artichoke.....	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x
Asparagus.....		x	x									
Beans.....			x	x	x	x	x					
Beets.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Cabbage.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Carrots.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Cauliflower.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					
Celery.....			x	x	x							
Chicory.....	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x
Corn.....			x	x	x	x	x					
Cucumber.....				x	x	x	x					
Eggplant.....				x	x	x						
Endive.....	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x
Kale.....	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x
Kohlrabi.....	x	x	x					x	x	x		
Leek.....							x	x	x	x	x	x
Lettuce.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Melons.....				x	x	x	x					
Mustard.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Okra.....			x	x	x	x						
Onions.....	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x
Parsnips.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Peas.....	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x
Pepper.....			x	x	x	x						
Potatoes.....	x	x	x	x	x		x	x				
Potatoes, Sweet.....			x	x	x	x						
Pumpkin.....				x	x	x	x					
Radishes.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Rhubarb.....	x	x	x	x	x	x						
Salsify.....		x	x	x			x					
Spinach.....	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x
Squash.....				x	x	x	x					
Tomatoes.....				x	x	x						
Turnips.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

x Indicates months in which the seed can be planted.

When Do You Plant Potatoes in California?

This seems to be entirely a local question to be learned by experience and observation. Early varieties are planted as soon as possible after the heaviest frosts of the locality are over and the soil becomes warm enough to push growth. This is the main potato planting season of California and covers a wide range of dates beginning with January on light, well drained soils and planting is continued according to locality and conditions as late as July. To bring the matter nearer to a point it may be said that a man in the central coast region may be eating new potatoes from his hillside while he is planting his main crop on his lowlands.

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Flower Garden Calendar

Note—In all cases read the special instructions for sowing Flower Seeds, which are given under the headings throughout this catalogue.

January

Sow *Acroclinium*, *Alyssum*, *Antirrhinum*, *Calendula*, *Calliopsis*, *Candytuft*, *Centaurea*, *Annual Chrysanthemum*, *Clarkia*, *Cosmos*, *Eschscholtzia*, *Gaillardia*, *Hollyhock*, *Larkspur*, *Linum*, *Lupinus*, *Mignonette*, *Nemophila*, *Nigella*, *Poppies* and *Sweet Peas*. Set out *Shasta Daisy*, *Daisy*, *Pansy* and *Violet* plants.

February

A good month to plant roses and all kinds of ornamental trees and shrubs. Sow *Acroclinium*, *Alyssum*, *Antirrhinum*, *Calendula*, *Calliopsis*, *Eschscholtzia*, *Forget-Me-Not*, *Gaillardia*, *Hollyhock*, *Larkspur*, *Linum*, *Lupinus*, *Mignonette*, *Nemophila*, *Nigella*, *Poppies* and *Sweet Peas*. In seed pans or boxes for transplanting later, sow *Balsam*, *Begonia*, *Gloxinia*, *Lobelia*, *Pyrethrum*, *Scabiosa*, *Verbena*, *Petunia* and *Salvia*. Set out *Shasta Daisy*, *Daisy*, *Hollyhock*, *Pansy*, *Stock*, *Verbena* and *Violet* plants.

March

Continue to plant roses and ornamental trees and shrubs. Hardy annuals as mentioned for February may still be sown, as well as *Sweet Peas*. Sow *Amarantus*, *Aster*, *Balsam*, *Begonia*, *Celosia*, *Centaurea*, *Cobaea*, *Cosmos*, *Dahlia*, *Forget-Me-Not*, *Gloxinia*, *Helianthus*, *Heliotrope*, *Hollyhock*, *Humulus*, *Hunnemannia*, *Marigold*, *Mina lobata*, *Nasturtium*, *Pyrethrum*, *Salpiglossis*, *Salvia*, *Scabiosa*, *Verbena* and *Zinnia*. Set out *Shasta Daisy*, *Daisy*, *Hollyhock*, *Pansy*, *Stock*, *Verbena*, *Violet* and *Zinnia* plants.

April

Sow *Amarantus*, *Aquilegia*, *Aster*, *Balsam*, *Celosia*, *Corbaea*, *Morning Glory*, *Centaurea*, *Cosmos*, *Cypress Vine*, *Dahlia*, *Forget-Me-Not*, *Helianthus*, *Heliotrope*, *Hollyhock*, *Humulus*, *Hunnemannia*, *Ipomoea*, *African and French Marigolds*, *Maurandia*, *Mina lobata*, *Nasturtium*, *Iceland Poppy*, *Oriental Poppy*, *Portulaca*, *Polyanthus*, *Salpiglossis*, *Scabiosa*, *Shasta Daisy*, *Statice*, *Verbena*, *Wallflower* and *Zinnia*. Plant *Dahlia* and *Tuberose* bulbs and set out *Shasta Daisy*, *Daisy*, *Hollyhock*, *Pansy*, *Stock*, *Verbena*, *Violet* and *Zinnia* plants.

May

Sow *Amarantus*, *Aquilegia*, *Balsam*, *Celosia*, *Centaurea*, *Cosmos*, *Campanula*, *Cypress Vine*, *Delphinium*, *Digitalis*, *Forget-Me-Not*, *Helianthus*, *Hollyhock*, *Hu-*

mulus, *Hunnemannia*, *Ipomoea*, *African and French Marigolds*, *Maurandia*, *Mina lobata*, *Nasturtium* and *Portulaca*. Continue to plant *Dahlia* and *Tuberose* bulbs and set out *Shasta Daisy*, *Daisy*, *Hollyhock*, *Pansy*, *Stock*, *Verbena*, *Violet* and *Zinnia* plants.

June

Sow *Centaurea*, *Cosmos*, *Nasturtium* and *Portulaca*. Plant *Dahlia* and *Tuberose* bulbs and set out *Chrysanthemum* plants.

July

Sow *Cosmos*, *Nasturtium*, *Pansy* and *Portulaca*.

August

Sow *Calceolaria*, *Cineraria*, *Pansy*, *Primula*, *Stock* and *Verbena*.

September

Sow *Calceolaria*, *Campanula*, *Cineraria*, *Carnation*, *Forget-Me-Not*, *Hollyhock*, *Pansy*, *Primula*, *Oriental Poppy*, *Shasta Daisy*, *Stocks* and *Sweet Peas*.

October

A good month to sow hardy annuals in the open ground. Sow *Alyssum*, *Calendula*, *Candytuft*, *Annual Chrysanthemum*, *Clarkia*, *Eschscholtzia*, *Forget-Me-Not*, *Hollyhock*, *Larkspur*, *Mignonette*, *Poppies*, *Scabiosa*, *Snappedragon*, *Stocks*, *Sweet William*, *Sweet Peas*, *Verbena*, *Violet* (*Tufted Pansies*) and *Wallflower*. Plant *Hyacinths*, *Tulips*, *Daffodils*, *Narcissus*, *Jonquills* and other Dutch bulbs; also *Carnation* plants.

November

Sow hardy annuals in the open ground, such as *Alyssum*, *Calendula*, *Candytuft*, *Columbine*, *Annual Chrysanthemum*, *Clarkia*, *Eschscholtzia*, *Forget-Me-Not*, *Larkspur*, *Linum*, *Mignonette*, *Nemophila*, *Poppies*, *Sweet Peas*, *Pansies* and *Stocks*. Continue to plant *Hyacinths*, *Tulips*, *Daffodils*, *Narcissus*, *Jonquil* and other Dutch bulbs; also *Carnation* plants.

December

A good month in which to spade over the ground. Spread a good, thick dressing of stable manure over the surface and dig the ground as deeply as possible. Continue to sow hardy annuals in the open ground, such as varieties mentioned for planting in November; also continue to plant Dutch bulbs and *Carnation* plants.

Aids in Selecting Flower Seed for Special Purposes

BACKGROUNDS AND BORDERS

Large, Showy Annuals

Amaranthus	Poppy, Tall
Celosia plumosa	Ricinus
Cosmos	Salvia
Larkspur	Sunflower
Marigold, Tall	Zinnia

Dwarfier Sorts

Alyssum (Hardy)	Myosotis
Candytuft (Hardy)	Pansy
Carnation	Pinks (Hardy)
Daisy, Double	Sweet William
Godetia	Violet
Dianthus	

EDGING WALKS, ETC.

Ageratum	Myosotis
Alyssum	Phlox, Dwarf
Asters, Dwarf	Pinks, Chinese
Candytuft	Pyrethrum
Dusty Miller	Sweet Pea, Cupid
(Centaurea)	Nasturtium, Dwarf
Lobelia compacta	Zinnia, Dwarf
Marigold, Dwarf	

UNUSUAL FOLIAGE

Amaranthus	Coleus
Canna	Marvel of Peru
Centaurea	Pyrethrum aureum
gymnocarpa	Ricinus

CUTTING

Acroclinium	Marigold
Antirrhinum	Matricaria
Aquilegia	Mignonette
Aster	Myosotis
Calendula	Nasturtium
Calliopsis	Pansy
Centaurea	Phlox
Campanula	Poppy
Carnation	Pyrethrum
Chrysanthemum	Salpiglossis
Coreopsis	Scabiosa
Cosmos	Schizanthus
Dahlia	Stock
Delphinium	Sweet Pea
Dianthus	Sweet William
Eschscholtzia	Sweet Sultan
Gaillardia	Verbena
Helianthus	Wallflower
Larkspur	Zinnia

DROOPING PLANTS FOR VASES, BASKETS, VERANDA BOXES, ETC.

Alyssum	Nasturtium
Lobelia	Smilax
Petunia	

PLANTS SUITABLE FOR POTS THAT MAY BE GROWN FROM SEEDS

Ageratum	Heliotrope
Antirrhinum, Dwarf	Mignonette
Asters, Dwarf	Myosotis
Begonias	Nasturtium, Dwarf
Carnation	Petunia
Cineraria	Primrose
Coleus	Stocks
Cyclamen	

BEDS AND MASSING

Alyssum	Gaillardia
Ageratum	Lobelia compacta
Antirrhinum	Marigold
Aster	Nasturtium, Dwarf
Balsam	Pansy
Calendula	Petunia
Calliopsis	Phlox Drummondii
Candytuft	Poppy
Carnation	Portulaca
Celosia	Salvia splendens
Chrysanthemum	Stocks
Coreopsis	Verbena
Dahlia	Vinca
Dianthus	Zinnia
Eschscholtzia	

PARTLY SHADED PLACES

Antirrhinum	Hardy Primrose
Aquilegia	Matricaria
Begonia tuberosa	Myosotis
Bellis	Poppies (Hardy)
Canterbury Bells	Schizanthus
Coreopsis (Hardy)	Pansy
Delphinium	Violet
Digitalis	

CLIMBING VINES, ANNUAL

Balloon Vine	Humulus or Japanese
Scarlet Runner Bean	Hop
Canary Bird Vine	Ipomoea, all kinds
Cypress Vine	Mina Iobata
Convolvulus	Momordica or Balsam Apple
Dolichos	
Echinocystis (Wild	Moonflower
Cucumber Vine)	Morning Glory
Gourds, Ornamental	Nasturtium, Tall
	Sweet Peas

CLIMBING VINES, PERENNIAL

Australian Pea Vine	Kudzu Vine
Clematis	Lathyrus latifolius
Cobaea scandens	Smilax
Heliotrope	

This division of varieties is intended to be merely suggestive. Descriptions of plants and vines you propose to use should be carefully studied, so that pleasing combinations of color may be assured.

Flower Seed Department

The Flower Seed Department embraces a large variety of flower seeds, in fact, a larger assortment than has before been offered to the people of this section. We can also truthfully say that the flower seed we handle is the very best that can be produced.

It is possible with a careful selection of seeds, plants and bulbs for one to have flowers in bloom throughout the whole year, and in all parts of California unless it be in the mountainous regions. Eastern people should bear in mind that there are many varieties of flower seeds that can be planted here in the fall and winter that cannot be planted at those seasons in other states, where the climate is more severe.

Annuals Mixed—A mixture made of good, hardy Annuals that make a brilliant showing in the early summer. Pkt. 10c.

ASTERS

Asters have no superiors among the fall blooming annuals and many of the new varieties rival the chrysanthemum in size and beauty. The plants are of the easiest cultivation, and require only a moderately rich soil and a reasonable amount of moisture. Sow the seed in boxes about January 1 and transplant about April 1.

GIANT COMET—Of all the tall Comet Asters this is probably the most striking and beautiful. Borne on long stems, the flowers are ideal for cutting. The petals are long, curled and twisted. Rose, Crimson, Light Blue, White and Mixed. Each, pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

SEMPLES or GIANT BRANCHING

—The plant grows 18 inches high and about 18 inches in width, and the blossoms, which are large and full petaled, are borne on long stems or branches. Comes into flower ten days after the other Asters. The petals are straight and the flower is beautiful. Best colors. Pink or Rose, Lavender, White, Light Blue, Crimson, Purple. Any color, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c. Mixture of above colors, pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.

ADONIS

FLOS—(Pheasant's Eye, Rose of Heaven or Mullein Pink). An annual of the easiest culture. Foliage is very finely cut and the dark crimson flowers last a long time. Pkt. 10c.

ACROCLINUM

One of the so-called Everlasting flowers.



Giant Branching Asters

The plant grows about 15 inches high, producing white or rose-pink flowers which when cut in the bud can be dried and used in winter bouquets. Annual. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.

AGERATUM

(Floss Flower)

During the summer these hardy annuals are produced in the greatest profusion. The plants come very quickly from seed and are rapid growers. The dwarf sorts should be planted about 10 inches apart, and will soon make a mass of low grow-

ing plants that show a most charming combination of colors. They are fine for planting in front of larger growing plants, and make an exceedingly neat bordered to the flower bed.

IMPERIAL DWARF BLUE—Habit dwarf and compact; well adapted for ribbon borders; grows about 9 inches tall. Pkt. 10c.

IMPERIAL DWARF WHITE—Same as the Dwarf Blue except in color. Pkt. 10c.

AGROSTEMMA

(Rose of Heaven)

CORONARIA—A hardy perennial that blooms the first season. The flowers are produced on long stems and are fine for cutting; plants grow about 2 feet tall. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.

ALYSSUM

One of the most satisfactory plants for borders, baskets, rockwood or cutting. In borders the seed should be sown thickly so as to form masses and should be sown quite early in spring or even the previous



Sweet Alyssum

autumn. For winter blooming the seed may be sown in August and the seedlings thinned to about a dozen for a good sized basket. If the plant is cut back after the first flowers fade, a succession of bloom can be had.

MARITIMUM (Sweet Alyssum)—The pure white, fragrant flowers are produced all summer in remarkable profusion. Annual. Pkt. 10c.

MARITIMUM, LITTLE GEM—Annual. Best adapted for baskets or for edgings; flowers are produced very freely. Pkt. 10c.

SAXATILE COMPACTUM (Gold Dust)—Perennial. Flowers are produced on stems about 6 inches long, and make a most attractive show when used in carpet bedding. The foliage has a slightly grayish tinge. Pkt. 10c.

AMARANTHUS

For massing as a background for other flowers or for the center of a bed these annual plants are very handsome. The seed may be sown in the open border or in a hotbed, and the seedlings can be planted about the first week in April. Even upon poor soil the foliage is unusually abundant and rich and striking with green, yellow and brilliant red, forming striking contrasts with green foliaged plants. They should be set about 20 inches apart.

CAUDATUS (Love Lies Bleeding)—Long, drooping scarlet flowers; plant grows about 3 feet tall. Pkt. 10c.

TRICOLOR SPLENDENS (Joseph's Coat)—Foliage variegated; scarlet, crimson and bronze-green. Plant grows from 2 to 3 feet tall. Pkt. 10c.

ANTIRRHINUM SNAP- DRAGON

The Snapdragons are almost continuous bloomers that succeed best in a light soil and in a sunny position. Although perennials, they are usually treated as annuals.

TOM THUMB OR DWARF VARIETIES—Six inches tall. Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

QUEEN OF THE NORTH—Pure white. Pkt. 10c.

FIREFLY—Scarlet. White throat. Pkt. 10c.

PICTURATUM—Blotched varieties. Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

FINEST MIXED—Tall. Contains named varieties of many colors. Pkt. 10c.

ASPARAGUS

The ornamental varieties of Asparagus are valued for their finely cut foliage and both the climbing and trailing sorts are usually attractive. Tender perennials.

SPRENGERI (Emerald Feather)—A graceful plant valuable for hanging baskets. The sprays are light green and grow from 3 to 4 feet long. Seed should be soaked in warm water. Pkt. 10c, oz. 75c.

PLUMOSUS—For greenhouse or potted plant use, with long, fine, feathery foliage. The sprays, when cut, retain their freshness in water from three to four weeks. Seeds start slowly and should be soaked in water before sowing. Pkt. 10c.

ASPERULA

ODORATA (Sweet Woodruff)—Annual. An old-time favorite, having an odor like new-mown hay and used for packing in

chests, etc. The plants grow best in semi-shaded positions. The flowers are pure white. Valuable for edging, as the height will ordinarily not exceed 6 to 8 inches. Spreads rapidly. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

AUSTRALIAN PEA VINE

(*Dolichos lignosus*)

An evergreen perennial showing large clusters of rose colored flowers. For covering arbors, trellises, etc., it has no superior. Frequently makes a growth of 20 feet or more. Pkt. 10c.

BEAN

SCARLET RUNNER—Annual. The flowers are bright scarlet, while the beans are black, splashed with lake. Pkt. 10c, lb. 35c.

BALSAM

The large flowered double Balsams are of most perfect form and beauty, the plants being covered with large, double flowers of brilliant colors—self-colored, blotched, spotted and striped. The plants are annuals and grow from 18 inches to 2 feet in height.

CAMELLIA FLOWERED—Flowers very large and double and of a great variety of colors. This variety is extremely useful for border planting and lining the edge of a path or drive. Blooms freely during the entire summer. Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

BALSAM APPLE

(*Momordica Balsamina*)

Annual vine, usually classed among the gourds. The plant makes a fine shade and is one of the most popular climbers used in this section, growing 25 feet high under ordinary conditions. Pkt. 10c. oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 75c.

BALLOON VINE

Love-in-a-Puff is the common name of this rapid growing annual climber that succeeds in light soil and warm situation. The flowers are white, and the seed pods look like miniature balloons. Pkt. 10c.

BEGONIAS

No other summer blooming plants are more valuable for growing in a semi-shaded situation than the Begonias. The seed should be sown in February or March in a temperature of about 60 degree, and the seedlings should be set out just as soon as the ground becomes sufficiently warm. The plants are covered the whole summer with bright and showy flowers. Tender perennials.

SINGLE, EXTRA CHOICE—Mixed. Pkt. 25c.

DOUBLE, EXTRA CHOICE—Mixed. Pkt. 25c.

VERNON—Blood scarlet, borne very freely. Foliage green, turned to red. Pkt. 10c.

CAMPANULA MEDIUM

(Canterbury Bell)

One of the prettiest of the old-time garden flowers. Their delicate coloring and bell shape make them very attractive. Biennial.

CALYCANTHEMA (Sup and Saucer)—Usually considered the handsomest of all



Canterbury Bell

the Campanulas. The flowers are of many shades and in shape resemble a cup and saucer.

Single Blue. Pkt. 10c.
Single Rose. Pkt. 10c.
Single White. Pkt. 10c.
Single Varieties, mixed. Pkt. 10c.
Double White. Pkt. 10c.
Double Rose. Pkt. 10c.
Double Blue. Pkt. 10c.
Double Varieties, mixed. Pkt. 10c.

CANDYTUFT

Indispensable for cutting. The plants are best when set in masses. The seeds may be sown in autumn to produce flowers early in spring, but when sown in April plants will bloom from July to September. Annual.

EMPRESS—Distinct candelabra-shaped branches, bearing immense pyramids of pure white bloom. Pkt. 10c.

Crimson. Very beautiful. Pkt. 10c.
Carmine. Carmine-rose. Pkt. 10c.
Lavender. Delicate shade of rosy lavender. Pkt. 10c.
All colors, mixed. Pkt. 10c.

CALCEOLARIA

Tender perennial, ornamental plants used especially for decorating the greenhouse or conservatory. Our strains have been grown especially for us, and will produce only flowers of the largest size and most brilliant coloring.

SHRUBBERY RUGOSA—Dwarf bedding varieties in choice mixed colors. Pkt. 25c.
TIGERED OR SPOTTED—Pkt. 25c.

CANARY-BIRD FLOWER

The popular name of this climbing annual suggests the resemblance of the flower to a bird with outspread wings, the spurs of the calyx resembling the head and the two upper petals the wings. The yellow flowers are produced from June to October. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c.

CANNA

Indian Shot

DWARF, LARGE FLOWERING FRENCH—Soak the seeds in warm water until they begin to swell, then sow in sandy soil and place in a hotbed; when the second leaf shows, pot the plants and keep under glass until time for planting. Mixed colors, pkt. 10c. Tender perennial.

MARGUERITE CARNATIONS

This variety blooms about five months after sowing the seed. The flowers are double and exquisitely sweet. These plants succeed alike in open ground or in pots. Pkt. 10c.

CELOSIA—COCKSCOMB

Ornamental annuals producing long spikes of feathered flowers. The plants succeed well in the garden and are also very attractive as pot plants.

EMPRESS—Splendid, compact heads of a bright crimson color. Pkt. 10c.

GLASGOW PRIZE—An improved strain with immense heads borne on sturdy plants. They are excellent for borders. The color is rich crimson. Pkt. 10c.

PYRAMIDALIS PLUMOSA—Plants are of pyramidal form, with long, feathery plumes of bright colors. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.

THOMPSONII MAGNIFICA—This popular feathered Celosia contains many shades of color, varying from pale yellow to the deepest crimson. Pkt. 10c.

CHILSI (Chinese Woolflower)—Plants about two and one-half feet high, branch freely and produce large, globular, purplish crimson flowers which resemble a ball of brilliantly colored wool. Pkt. 10c.

CENTAUREA

This hardy annual is generally known as the Bachelor's Button, although the Centaurea Cyanus is the true Bachelor's Button. The plants are perfectly hardy and will grow anywhere and are particularly valuable for loose bouquets.

CANDIDISSIMA (Dusty Miller)—A low-growing plant with silvery white foliage, especially useful for potting, and for bordering a bed of flowering annuals like Pansies, Sweet Williams and similar low-growing plants. Pkt. 10c.

CYANUS—The deep blue Bachelor's Button. Pkt. 10c.

IMPERIALIS—A large flowered type, exquisitely fringed and sweet scented. The flowers are twice the size of the older varieties and will retain their freshness for a long time after cutting; 3 feet.

Imperialis, Pure White. Pkt. 10c.

Imperialis, Yellow. Pkt. 10c.

Imperialis, Blue. Pkt. 10c.

Imperialis, Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

MOSCHATA OR SWEET SULTAN—A well known type in white, yellow and purple blossoms. Mixed, pkt. 10c.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

A large family of plants of varied character, nearly all valuable for cut flowers. The annual varieties are very showy and popular, known as Painted Daisies and Summer Marguerites. Useful as pot plants as well as for cutting and bedding.

EVENING STAR OR HELIOS—Bright golden flowers 3 to 4 inches across; 1½ feet. Pkt. 10c.

NORTHERN STAR—A giant white variety with flowers 3½ inches across. Dark center; 1½ feet. Pkt. 15c.

CORONARIUM, DOUBLE, MIXED—Pkt. 10c.

COREOPSIS

Sow in the open ground, and in thinning or transplanting give the plants plenty of room to spread. Their tall, slender habit makes staking and tying necessary. All are fine for cutting.

ANNUAL COREOPSIS OR CALLIOPSIS—Mixed. Composed of yellow, brown and yellow with brown eye. Pkt. 10c.

LANCEOLATA—The flowers of this charming, hardy perennial are borne on long stems, are of a lovely bright, golden yellow color. Remain in perfection a long time when cut. Pkt. 10c.

CINERARIA

A tender perennial, grown principally in the greenhouse, but can be grown safely in the garden in summer. Seed should be sown in summer, and the greenhouse requires only moderate heat. Plants grow from 1 to 2 feet high and bear clusters of large, single flowers of bright colors.

HYBRIDA GRANDIFLORA—Large flowering prize varieties. Unsurpassed for rich color and perfect form; 1½ feet. Pkt. 25c.

HYBRIDA STELLATA (C. cruenta hybrida)—Star Cineraria. Large panicles of star-shaped flowers in many pleasing

VALLEY SEED CO., 1019-1021 Tenth St., SACRAMENTO, CAL.

colors. Valuable for cutting; 2 to 3 feet. Pkt. 25c.

HYBRIDA STELLATA RADIATA (Cactus Flowering Star Cineraria)—Narrow petals are rolled and diverged from a small center. Unique; 2 feet. Pkt. 25c.

CLARKIA

Hardy annuals that are easily grown. They flower freely, are showy in the border, good for cutting and form nice pot plants.

ELEGANS—Double and Single, Mixed; 2 feet. Pkt. 10c.

COBAEA

SCANDENS—A rapid growing, half hardy perennial climber, with large, bell-shaped, purple flowers and beautiful foliage. Needs rich soil. Plant the seed edgewise and cover lightly. Pkt. 10c.

COIX

LACRYMA (Job's Tears)—An ornamental grass with broad leaves and shiny, pearl-like seeds, used for beads. Plant early in the spring, four or five seeds in a hill, ½ inch deep; 3 feet high. Pkt. 10c.

CLEMATIS

Well-known perennial climbers, remarkable for the size and beauty of their blossoms, and for the gracefulness of the plants. Fine for covering arbors, verandas, etc. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10c.

CLIANTHUS

DAMPIERI (Glory Pea of Australia)—Tender perennial. Pea-shaped flowers of a brilliant scarlet color, with intense black center. Requires a dry, warm soil and little water. Pkt. 15c.

COLEUS

(Flame Nettle)

Indispensable for bedding and ribbon borders. Foliage maroon, green, crimson, yellow, etc. The plants grow quickly from seeds; 1 to 3 feet tall. Finest mixed hybrids. Pkt. 15c.

COSMOS

Plants grow 5 to 6 feet high. The large, single flowers of white, pink and crimson enliven the garden long after tender flowers have succumbed to early frosts. Splendid for cutting. The earliest varieties bloom in July; the later sorts in October and November. Sow during March and transplant in May. Hardy annuals.

GIANT CRIMSON—Pkt. 10c.

GIANT PINK—Pkt. 10c.

GIANT WHITE—Pkt. 10c.

GIANT MIXED—Pkt. 10c.

KLONDYKE—Golden yellow flowers that measure from 2½ to 3½ inches across. Pkt. 10c.

EXTRA EARLY FLOWERING—Pkt. 10c.

COLUMBINE OR AQUILEGIA

Sometimes erroneously known as Honey-suckle. Handsome flowers. Perennial.

DOUBLE WHITE—Pkt. 10c.

CAERULEA—Hybrid mixed. Pkt. 10c.

CAERULEA — (Fl.-pl.). Splendid blue. Pkt. 25c.

BEST DOUBLE OR SINGLE VARIETIES, MIXED—Pkt. 10c.

DAISY, SHASTA

A fine perennial plant bearing large, white single blossoms, with yellow centers. An excellent cut flower. Soak seed in warm water over night before sowing. Pkt. 15c.

DAISY OR BELLIS PERENNIS

A well-known, low growing plant bearing beautiful flowers. Hardy perennial.

LONGFELLOW—Double. Pink. Pkt. 10c.

DOUBLE, WHITE OR MIXED—Pkt. 10c.

DELPHINIUM

(Larkspur)

Hardy border perennials, with spikes of handsome flowers. Useful for cutting.

SULPHUREUM—Long spikes of charming clear yellow flowers. Quite a distinct color among Larkspur; 3 feet. Pkt. 10c.

ELATUM HYBRIDUM, DOUBLE MIXED—Large, handsome flower spikes, including the best of the new double and single varieties. Height 3 feet. Pkt. 10c.

BELLADONNA—New, beautiful turquoise blue and continuous bloomer. Spikes of good size. Pkt. 25c, ¼ oz. 75c.

HYBRADIUM, SINGLE MIXED—Very showy strain. Pkt. 10c.

DOLICHOS

(Hyacinth Bean)

A tender climbing annual. Flowers profusely and in clusters of white, purple and lilac shades. The flower spikes are followed by a profusion of ornamental seed pods. Height 10 to 20 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.

ECHINOCYSTIS

(Wild Cucumber Vine)

Attains a height of 30 feet in a season. White, fragrant flowers, borne in great profusion, followed by ornamental prickly seed pods. Grows very rapidly and the foliage is dense, on which account it is most desirable where quick shade is desired. Hardy annual. Pkt. 10c.

TRANSPORTATION IS PAID AT PRICES QUOTED, EXCEPT ON INSECTICIDES



Dahlias

DAHLIAS

In the garden the Dahlias grown from our seed bloom as early and freely as the plants grown from tubers. They are so easily grown from seed that we think in a year or two the popular demand will be for seed instead of tubers. If the seed is sown early, indoors, and the plants set in the open as soon as safe, blooms may be had before frost, and the tubers carried over as usual. Dahlias should have good, rich soil. Pinching out the points of growths tends to dwarf the plants, and also incites to earlier flowering.

CACTUS—From a fine collection. Pkt. 10c.

SINGLE MIXED—A fine strain of large flowers in many colors. Pkt. 10c.

DOUBLE MIXED—Pkt. 10c.

DIANTHUS OR PINKS

Few flowers equal these hardy annuals in beauty and profusion of bloom. They are beautifully marked with rich and varied colors. The plants bloom until frost.

HEDDEWIGGI, DOUBLE MIXED—Flowers large and of the most brilliant colors,

varying from pure white to the richest crimson, while many are beautifully laced or striped. For bedding purposes they are of immense value during the entire summer. They also furnish elegant flowers for bouquets, as they are borne on long stems. Pkt. 10c.

CRIMSON BELL—One of the most attractive varieties of Dianthus. Flowers large, elegantly lacinated; lovely rich crimson shade. Pkt. 10c.

EASTERN QUEEN—One of the most attractive varieties of Dianthus. Flowers large, elegantly lacinated; and of a lovely rose pink shade. Pkt. 10c.

SINGLE MIXED—Fringed flowers of various colors. Pkt. 10c.

CHINENSIS, DOUBLE—(China or India Pink). Choice mixed. Large, double flowers, embracing a variety of beautiful colors. Pkt. 10c.

PLUMARIUS (Florists' Perpetual)—A hardy class, producing large, fragrant, double, semi-double and single flowers of varied colors. Pkt. 10c.

DIGITALIS

(Foxglove)

Hardy perennial blooming the second year from seed. The bell-shaped flowers are borne on long spikes, and come in shades of purple, lavender, rose and white, all spotted lightly inside. Thrives well in cool, shady locations, and makes a splendid show in the garden. Fine mixture. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c.



ESCHSCHOLTZIA

(California Poppy)

A hardy annual, with finely cut, feathering foliage and beautiful, velvety, cup-

VALLEY SEED CO., 1019-1021 Tenth St., SACRAMENTO, CAL.

shaped flowers. Seeds may be sown in fall and any time thereafter until the following April, where plants are to remain, as they do not transplant easily. Height, 2 feet.

CALIFORNICA—Large, pale yellow flowers. Pkt. 10c.

CALIFORNICA ALBA—Large flowers of pure white. Pkt. 10c.

MANDARIN—Bright orange, shaded crimson. Pkt. 10c.

Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.

FORGET-ME-NOT, MYOSOTIS

Bushy plants, 8 to 10 inches high, bearing clusters of small flowers. If sown in the house they will flower the first season.

ALPESTRIS—Of compact habit and a profuse bloomer, having the appearance of a brilliant sheet of blue. Pkt. 10c.

ALPESTRIS, VICTORIA—Flowers large; bright azure blue with yellow centers. Plants bush-like, covered with blooms. Pkt. 10c.

FOUR O'CLOCK

A hardy annual, about 2 feet high. Of the easiest culture. Seed should be sown in the open and thinned to 1 foot. Is free flowering. The flowers open in the afternoon and last until the next morning. Mixture of all colors. Pkt. 10c.

GAILLARDIA

Half hardy perennial; 1 to 2 feet high. For the flower garden. Grown in masses, they are especially effective. Large flowers 2 to 3 inches across, produced from early summer until frost. Unrivalled for cutting.

PICTA—Large, handsome, mixed flowers. Hardy annual. Pkt. 10c.

PICTA LORENZIANA—Double. Finest mixed. Annual. Pkt. 10c.

GRANDIFLORA MAXIMA—Perennial. Golden yellow. Pkt. 10c.

GLOXINIA

Most charming greenhouse plants of dwarf habit. The flowers are produced in great profusion. The colors are most exquisite and gorgeous, magnificently spotted, mottled and blended. Under common culture they bloom continuously for months. Sow the seed in fall or early spring in light loam or sandy soil.

HYBRIDA GRANDIFLORA—Splendid mixture of finest, large flowering varieties. Pkt. 25c.

GODETIA

The Godetias are profuse and constant bloomers, with their delicate tints of crim-

son, rose and white. Very attractive. Hardy annuals.

SEMI-DWARF—Fine mixed. Pkt. 10c.

GOURDS

Rapid growing annuals, bearing curious fruits of various sorts.

DIPPER, BOTTLE, EGG-SHAPED—Pkt. 10c.

ORNAMENTAL, MIXED—Pkt. 10c.

GYPSOPHILA

Free flowering, elegant plants. The annuals are adapted for rustic rockwood and edging. The perennials are perfectly hardy, succeeding in any garden soil.

PANICULATA (Baby's Breath)—Perennial. A mass of the finest leaves and branches, covered with tiny white, star-shaped flowers. Pkt. 10c. oz. 40c.

ELEGANS—Annual. Small, white flowers. Pkt. 10c. oz. 25c.

HELIOTROPE

A universal favorite on account of its delicious fragrance. Excellent for cutting. Seed sown in early spring will make fine plants during summer. Partial shade suits it best. Annual. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.

HELICHRYSUM

(Straw Flower)

Everlasting flowers suitable for mixed borders. The flowers retain their shape and color for years, but it is necessary to gather them before they are fully expanded, and hung upside down to dry. Useful for winter bouquets, decorations, etc. Annual. Choice Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c.

HIBISCUS

GIANT GOLDEN BOWL—Very large flowers, 6 to 8 inches, of a deep cream color with velvety maroon center. Plants grow from 3 to 5 feet and are perennial and bear profusely. Pkt. 10c.

HUNNEMANNIA

FUMARIAEFOLIA (Tulip Poppy)—This is by far the best of the Poppy family for cutting, remaining in good condition for several days. Seed sown in May will, by the middle of July, produce plants covered with their large butter cup yellow, poppy-like blossoms, and never out of blossom until hard frost. The plants grow about 2 feet high, with beautiful feathery, glaucous foliage. Perennial. Pkt. 10c.

HUMULUS

(Japanese Hop)

A hardy climbing annual of rapid growth with dense leaves. Will grow from 15 to 25 feet in a season. Pkt. 10c.

TRANSPORTATION IS PAID AT PRICES QUOTED, EXCEPT ON INSECTICIDES



Allegheny Hollyhocks

HOLLYHOCK

A summer flowering plant, bearing long spikes of double flowers, 3 to 4 inches across. A clump or line in any garden gives an effect not obtainable with any other plant.

ALLEGHENY.—Annual. This unique and beautiful variety produces semi-double flowers about 3 inches across. The petals are crinkled and fringed like crumpled and slashed satin. Pkt. 10c.

CHATER'S SUPERB MIXED.—Perennial. Saved from a magnificent collection of fine named double varieties. Pkt. 10c.

DOUBLE ANNUAL MIXED.—Pkt. 10c.

IPOMOEA

Tender climbing annuals, from 5 to 10 feet long. The seed of several varieties, especially the Moonflower, should have the outer shell punctured and then soaked in water for twelve hours or more.

BONA NOX (Evening Glory or Good Night).—Large, fragrant, violet blossoms, expanding in the night. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c.

COCCINEA OR STAR IPOMOEA.—Small scarlet blossoms. Vines about 10 feet. Pkt. 10c.

GRANDIFLORA ALBA (Moonflower).—Large, white blossoms, 5 to 6 inches across, which expand at night. The vine

grows as much as 50 feet in a season, and is covered with a multitude of flowers. Pkt. 10c.

MORNING GLORY, GIANT JAPANESE.—Mixed. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c.

KUDZU VINE

(*Pueraria Thunbergiana*)

This is the Jack-and-the-Bean-Stalk vine, the most remarkable rapid growing, hardy perennial extant. In rich soil will grow 70 feet in one season. Three months of its growth will equal five years of most vines. Leaves in shape like the lima bean's. Dark green; texture soft and woolly. For porches, arbors, old trees, etc., there is nothing its equal. Imported seed. Pkt. 15c.

KOCHIA

(*Summer Cypress*)

A pretty half hardy annual, forming compact bushes about 2½ feet in height, with small feathery light green drooping foliage, which changes, as the Summer advances, to a deep green, and to a crimson hue in September. Sow the seed in the Spring and transplant to 3 feet apart when well started. Pkt. 10c.

LANTANA

Tender perennial, growing from 2 to 3 feet high, bearing verbena-like clusters of flowers in orange, white, rose and other colors. Good for bedding. Choice mixed, Pkt. 10c.

LATHYRUS

LATIFOLIUS (Everlasting Pea).—Perennial climbers, growing 5 to 6 feet tall. Suitable for trellises, arbors, etc. Young plants flower freely the second year, but the third and fourth years they produce an abundance of foliage and bloom. Fine mixture. Pkt. 10c.

LINUM OR FLOWERING FLAX

Beautiful and effective, hardy annuals; about 18 inches high. Bright flowers.

SCARLET.—Pkt. 10c.

BLUE.—Pkt. 10c.

LOBELIA

These are low growing annual plants, largely used as borders for flower beds, in ribbon designs, for covering rockwood and in hanging baskets. The plants are charming in both foliage and flower, and certainly are worthy of a much larger place in our garden plans than they now receive.

GRACILIS.—Blue. Trailing. Beautiful for hanging baskets. Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 25c.

CRYSTAL PALACE COMPACTA.—Plant dwarf. Flowers very fine; rich, deep blue; finest for bedding and edging. Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 50c.

LUPIN OR LUPINUS

Very desirable shrubby plants, bearing long spikes of variously colored flowers.

ANNUAL MIXED.—Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c.

PERENNIAL MIXED.—Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c.

MARIGOLD

The African and French Marigolds are old favorite free flowering annuals of easy culture. Both are extremely effective. The former have uniformly large, yellow or orange colored flowers, and are well adapted for large beds or mixed borders. The latter are of dwarf growth, with beautifully striped flowers, and better suited for bedding purposes or for pot culture. They succeed best in a light soil with full exposure to the sun.

DWARF FRENCH—Fine colors, mixed; very double; 1 foot. Pkt. 10c. oz. 40c.

LEGION D' HONNEUR—"Little Brownie"). A single-flowering marigold, forming compact bushes 6 inches high. Begins flowering in June. Flowers golden yellow, marked with a large spot of crimson velvet. Pkt. 10c

LARGE AFRICAN—Double, orange and lemon, mixed; 2 to 3 feet. Pkt. 10c.

CALENDULA, OR POT MARIGOLD—Sometimes called the "old-fashioned marigold." Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

MATRICARIA

CAPENSIS (Double Feverfew)—A free-flowering perennial border plant bearing a mass of cream-colored flowers. 2 feet high. Pkt. 10c.

GOLDEN BELL—Six to 10 inches high, irregular in outline, with a flat head of numerous quilled flowers. sulphur-yellow. For pots, beds, edging. Perennial, Pkt. 10c

MIGNONETTE

(Reseda)

Sowings made in April and again in July will keep up a succession from early sum-

mer till frost; can also be grown in pots for winter and early spring flowering. Annuals.

DEFIANCE—When grown under favorable conditions, spikes will be not only of remarkable size — from 12 to 15 inches long — but deliciously fragrant. The individual florets are of immense size, forming a graceful and compact spike. Pkt. 10c

GOLDEN MACHET—Distinct variety of Machet, with massive spikes of golden yellow blossoms. Pkt. 10c.

MACHET—Of dwarf, pyramidal growth, bearing numerous flower-stalks; highly colored and very fragrant; one of the best. Pkt. 10c.

GOLIATH—Of strong, compact habit, with rich green foliage, the giant trusses of flowers being borne on erect, strong, stiff stalks and surpassing all others in brilliancy of color; especially suited for house culture. Pkt. 10c.

SWEET-SCENTED (*Reseda odorata*) — The spikes are small, but very sweet-scented. Pkt. 10c.

MIMULUS

Half Hardy Perennials

MOSCHATUS COMPACTUS (Musk Plant) —A neat, compact variety of this popular plant; very nice for pots. Pkt. 10c.

TIGRINUS GRANDIFLORUS (Monkey Flower)—Tigered and spotted, very showy. Very satisfactory for moist, shady situations outdoors and are splendid house plants; require plenty of water. $\frac{3}{4}$ foot. Pkt. 10c.

MINA

LOBATA—A fine annual climber which grows to a height of 20 or 30 feet in a season. Mina is one of our best climbers, the leaves are of good size and dense, and the flowers are freely borne in clusters; orange-red. Useful for arbor, trellis, etc. Pkt. 10c.

NASTURTIUMS

Nasturtiums are hardy annuals, of easy cultivation, and flower best where the soil is not too rich.

TALL, OR CLIMBING VARIETIES—Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.

DWARF VARIETIES—Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.

NEW FRENCH NASTURTIUM "CHAM-ELEON"—A remarkable advance in this brilliant family. In richness and variety of colors it surpasses any other strain, and is also unique in bearing flowers of quite distinct coloring on one and the same plant—some clear, deep crimson, others blotched on light ground and others beautifully mottled. We furnish both the Tall and Dwarf separately. Pkt. 10c oz. 20c.



Nasturtiums

NEW IVY-LEAVED NASTURTIUMS—Distinct and showy, differing from all other nasturtiums in both foliage and flower. The leaves are deep, rich green, veined with silvery white, resembling the hardy English Ivy. Tall and Dwarf separately. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.

NEMOPHILA

(Love Grove)

An old favorite. Hardy annuals of dwarf growth. Fine for borders, pot culture or rockeries. Mixed varieties. Pkt. 10c.

INSIGNIS (Baby Blue Eyes)—Sky blue with white eyes. Blooms when quite small and continues a long time. Pkt 10c, oz. 20c.

NICOTIANA

AFFINIS (Tuberose Flowered Tobacco)—Hardy annuals. Sweet scented, pure white, tubular flowers, blooming continually; 2 to 3 feet. Pkt. 10c.

HYBRIDS—Eight distinct colors. We offer them in mixture only. Pkt. 10c.

NIGELLA

(Love-in-a-Mist or Devil-In-the-Bush)

Compact growing, free flowering, hardy annual plants with curious flowers and finely cut foliage. Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

PASSION FLOWER

(Passiflora)

A half hardy perennial climber, shedding its leaves in winter. A very satisfactory climber of immense growth, as it will cover a porch or small cottage in one summer.

PINK—Evergreen foliage. Pkt. 10c.

PURPLE—Pkt. 10c.

SCARLET—Evergreen foliage. Pkt. 10c.

WHITE—Pkt. 10c.

MIXED—Pkt. 10c.

PANSIES

Little praise is needed for this most popular of all flowers, as it is seen everywhere and under all conditions. It is, however, well to mention that, no matter how careful and attentive the grower may be, it is but wasted time if you have not the proper seed to begin with. All our Pansy seed is obtained from the most noted European specialists, and we claim that seed obtained from us will produce flowers of unsurpassed size and form, beauty of markings and brilliancy and variety of colors and shades. Perennials.

The Pansy blooms freely even during the hottest weather if the plants are set in a shaded place, but the flowers reach their greatest perfection in late spring and in the cool days of autumn. Our list is

not extensive, but it contains some of the best named varieties.

Prize Mixtures

BUGNOT MIXED—A circular, ruffled and five-petaled type, with soft, blended colors and tints, with a dark blotch at the base of each petal. One of the finest qualities. Pkt. 25c.

CASSIER'S GIANT—A grand mixture of the finest blotch varieties, splendid in every way, being large in size and rich in coloring. Pkt. 10c.

GIANT ODIER—A very showy and rich strain, saved from very large and beautiful flowers. Pkt. 25c.



Trimardeau Pansies

PRIZE STRAIN—This mixture comprises a great number of new shades and varieties—all are of splendid form and the size immense. We believe it the finest mixture to be had. Pkt. of about 500 seeds, 50c.

Giant Trimardeau Pansies

Beautiful class of vigorous and compact growth. The blooms are of the largest size, while the brilliancy of the coloring is extremely striking. Our named varieties are carefully chosen for color. In our mixture you will find named sorts and many self-colored flowers.

All Trimardeau varieties, Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c, oz. \$2.25.

The Flower Seeds Offered Here Are the Very Best and You Will be More Than Pleased With the Results from Them.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII

For beds and massing nothing can surpass these beautiful annuals. They produce immense trusses of large, brilliant flowers of numberless hues throughout the summer. This strain has beautiful round petaled flowers, larger than in the older sorts; showy and constant.

FIREBALL—Brilliant, dazzling scarlet. Pkt. 10c.

SNOWBALL—Pure white. Pkt. 10c.

CUSPIDATA (Star of Quedlinburg)—Star-shaped flowers of many colors. Pkt. 10c.

FINE MIXED—Large flowering sorts only. Pkt. 10c.

PINKS

See *Dianthus*, page 33

PORTULACA OR ROSE MOSS

Brilliant dwarf annuals, only 6 inches high, luxuriating in warm situations and blooming profusely from early summer to autumn. For low beds and masses of color from spring until frost they are indispensable. Colors range through innumerable shades of red, yellow, pink, striped, white, etc.

SINGLE MIXED—Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

DOUBLE MIXED—Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 25c.

PETUNIA HYBRIDA

During the whole season it is covered with large, showy blossoms, which are always bright and fresh, in spite of heat and drought. The flowers are of an almost infinite variety of colors and markings, and quite as varied in form. Large and small, fringed and plain, double and single. Hardy annual. Make the seed bed of fine soil. Sow the seed on the surface, press with a smooth board, then cover very lightly with sand or fine soil. When watering the bed use a fine spray, otherwise the seed may be washed out or covered so deeply that it cannot germinate.

SINGLE, FINE MIXED—Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

SINGLE FRINGED, MIXED—Large flowering. Very desirable. Pkt. 25c.

DOUBLE, CHOICEST MIXED—Full and handsome. Pkt. 25c.

POPPY OR PAPAVER

Poppies are very showy and come in many bright and charming colors. Some are hardy annuals, others are perennials and should be sown where they are to remain, as soon as the ground can be prepared.

CALIFORNIA POPPY—See *Eschscholtzia*, page 33.

SHIRLEY—Annual. The range of color, extending from white through delicate

shades of pink, rose and carmine to deepest crimson. Fine for cutting. Best Single Mixed, Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.

DOUBLE CARNATION FLOWERED—Annual. Fringed. Colors are dazzling. Mixed. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c.

ICELAND OR NUDICAULE—Bright green, fern-like foliage, formed in tufts from which issue slender stalks about 12 inches in height, bearing yellow, white or orange-scarlet flowers. Hardy perennial. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c.

UMBROSUM—Annual. Rich vermilion; glossy black spot on each petal. Single. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c.

DOUBLE SCARLET OR WHITE—Annual. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c.

ORIENTALE (Oriental Poppy)—A hardy perennial. Large, brilliant crimson flowers with a black blotch on each petal; $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall. Pkt. 10c.

PRIMULA

(Chinese Primrose)

Profuse blooming tender plants for winter and spring decoration in the house. Sow seed in March, cover lightly and keep moist. Transplant when second leaf appears and keep shifting plants as they grow.

SINGLE, FRINGED—Large flowering. A superb mixture. Pkt. 25c.

DOUBLE, FRINGED—Large flowering. Fine sorts mixed. Pkt. 25c.

PYRETHRUM

Partheniifolium aureum or Golden Feather Small cut leaves of bright golden yellow. A hardy perennial with bright foliage. Much used for edging and borders. Seed can be sown in the fall or spring and transplanted. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c.

RICINUS

(Castor Oil Plant)

Large, luxuriant, rapid growing plants, with palm-like leaves. Much used for sub-tropical effects on the lawn or for centers of beds of foliage plants. Annual.

GIBSONI—Dwarf, branching habit. Deep foliage; 5 feet. Pkt. 10c.

RHODANTHE

"Swan River Everlasting" is a charming annual. Succeeds in a light, rich soil and a warm, sheltered situation. Valuable for pot culture; 1 foot. Pkt. 10c.

SALPIGLOSSIS

These annuals, considered by many to be among the most satisfactory, start easily from seed. Showy, rich, dark colored, bell-shaped flowers produced until cut down by frost.

FINE MIXED—Pkt. 10c.

SMILAX

Charming, tender perennial climber for greenhouse or window gardens. The foliage and stems are of a pleasing light green. Excellent for decoration. Pkt. 10c.

SALVIA

(Flowering Sage)

Half hardy perennials, blooming the first year from seed, which should be sown as early as possible either indoors or in a hotbed, and the young plants transferred to their flowering quarters when the weather has become settled and warm.

SPLENDENS—Scarlet. One of the finest of the Sages, growing in a compact bush about 2 feet high by 2 feet in diameter. Its erect spikes of flowers of brilliant scarlet stand clear above the dark green foliage and completely cover the plant. One of the most gorgeous plants in cultivation, and a great bedding plant. Pkt. 10c.

PATENS (Blue Sage)—In color this is as blue as the "Scarlet Sage" is red. Unlike the latter, however, it is not useful for bedding, but is a beautiful plant for the border or greenhouse. Tender perennial; 2 feet. Pkt. 15c.

SCABIOSA

(Sweet Scabious or Mourning Bride)

Free flowering annuals. Colors, white, carmine, lilac, maroon, etc. Very effective for garden decoration. Valuable for cutting.

DWARF OR TALL, DOUBLE MIXED—All colors. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c.

SCHIZANTHUS

(Poor Man's Orchid)

An easily grown plant, bearing quantities of beautiful orchid-like flowers in a bewildering range of color. The plants are such profuse bloomers that each plant looks like an immense panicle of lovely blossoms. May be sown in April on the open ground where they are to remain. A sowing made in autumn, putting three to five plants in a 6-inch pot, will give an

abundance of bloom through the winter. Many colors, mixed. Annual. Pkt. 10c.

WISETONENSIS—This variety is now largely used as a pot plant for the house or conservatory. It is remarkably free flowering and presents a beautiful appearance with its myriads of blooms, the ground color of which is white dotted with delicate rose, with a large spot on the upper lip varying in shade between golden yellow, carmine, rose and light brown. In many ways it is as handsome as an orchid, and is much more easily grown. Shy seeder. Pkt. 15c.

STOCKS

Annuals. These popular flowers are easily grown, and are so highly fragrant and of such beauty that they deserve a place in every garden. The flowers range from white to deep red. They are great improvements over the Gilliflowers of the olden times, being much larger and more double, and of many more colors.

Five Fine Named Stocks

Splendid for Forcing

BEAUTY OF NICE—Very large flowers of a delicate flesh pink. Extra fine. Pkt. 15c.

DWARF LARGE FLOWERING—White, scarlet, rose, light blue or mixed. Each, pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.

WINTER OR BROMPTON—Mixed. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 50c.

GIANT PERFECTION, DOUBLE—Mixed. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

DOUBLE TEN WEEKS, MIXED—Pkt. 10c.

STATICE

(Sea Lavender)

Splendid hardy perennials, either for the border or rockery, producing all summer panicles of minute flowers, which can be dried and used for winter bouquets. Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

Choice Selection of Sweet Peas

Since the introduction of the Spencer types, the growing of Sweet Peas has increased tenfold. Because the Spencer varieties are larger and have longer stems, they have almost entirely superseded the Grandiflora or Eckford types.

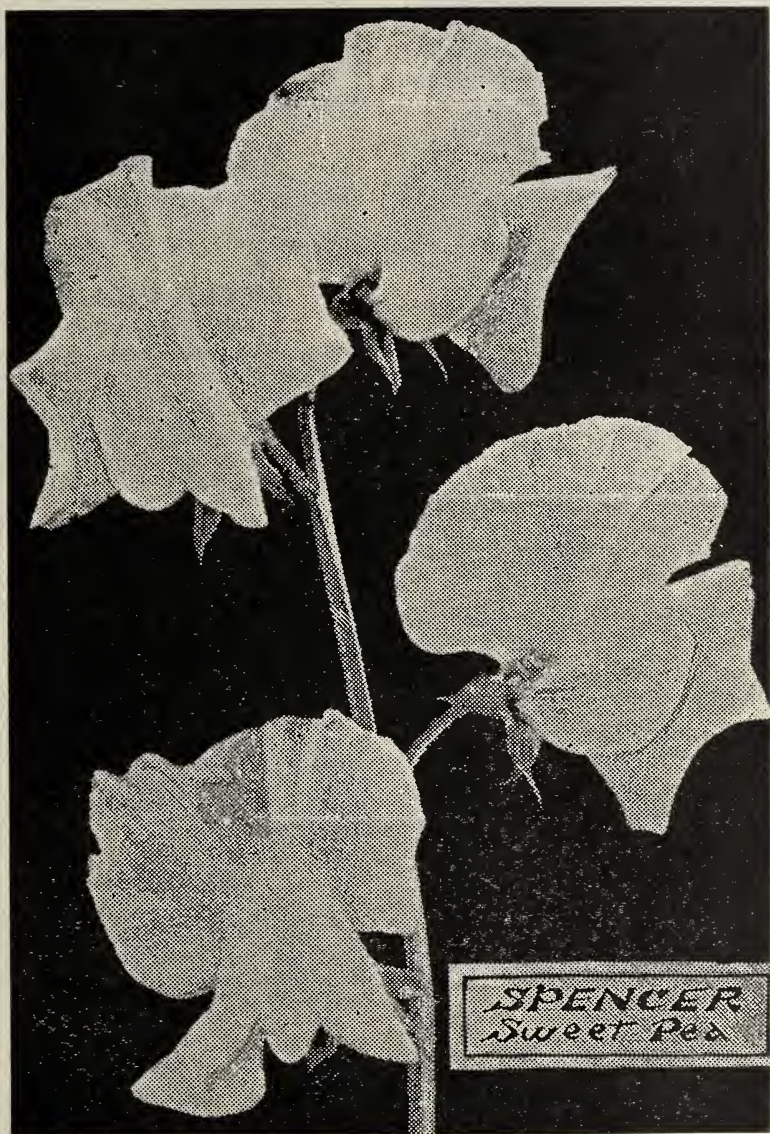
The seed should be planted from September to March; but, owing to the short yield of the Sweet Pea crop this year, all the seed of most of the popular varieties will be sold before the season is over.

SPENCER OR ORCHID

These are beautiful, large, wavy-petaled varieties, three or four flowers to a stem.

As they are shy seeders the price will be proportionately high.

ASTA OHN—Soft, pinkish lavender. Very large. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c.



BLANCHE FERRY SPENCER—Bright rose standard, white wings flushed pink. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c.

AURORA SPENCER—Rose or pink, striped. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c.

BOBBY K.—White with blush and pink margin. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c.

CAPTAIN OF THE BLUES SPENCER—Pure purple. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c.

COUNTESS SPENCER—Pure pink. The original giant flowered Spencer. One of the best Sweet Peas of today. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c.

DOBBIE'S CREAM—Finest deep cream. Pkt. 15c, oz. 40c.

FLORA NORTON SPENCER—Light blue. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c.

FLORENCE MORSE SPENCER—Light pink. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c.

HELEN LEWIS—A very large and fine orange pink. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c.

ILLUMINATOR—A glorious orange salmon Sweet Pea. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c.

KING EDWARD SPENCER—The best pure red Spencer. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c.

KING WHITE—Finest white Sweet Pea. Pkt. 15c, oz. 40c.

MRS. HUGH DICKSON—One of the best. Cream pink. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c.

OTHELLO SPENCER—Deep, rich maroon. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c.

PRIMROSE SPENCER—Clear primrose. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c.

WEDGWOOD—One of the best blue Spencers. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c.

WHITE SPENCER—A superior strain of the finest Spencers. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c.

SUPERB SPENCERS, MIXED—A splendid, well blended mixture of true Spencer types. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.25.

CUPID MIXTURE—Very dwarf and bushy, growing 1 foot high and spreading to about 2 feet in diameter. Very effective when planted in a border. Mixture of all varieties. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. \$1.

SUNFLOWER, HELIANTHUS

Stately growing annuals with immense golden yellow flowers. Effective for garden decoration.

DOUBLE DWARF—Covered with 3-inch double flowers of brightest golden yellow. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c.

GLOBOSUS FISTULOSUS—Saffron, very large and double. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c.

MULTIFLORA—Beautiful double yellow flowers. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN—See Forage Plants.

SWEET ROCKET

"Hesperis" is an old, hardy garden favorite. Fragrant white flowers; 2 to 3 feet. Perennial. Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 15c.

SWEET WILLIAM

(*Dianthus barbatus*)

A well known, remarkable, free flowering plant of brilliant colors, ranging from snow-white to darkest crimson and purple. They emit a delicate fragrance. Sweet Williams are splendid plants for borders. If cared for during summer and slightly protected in winter, they will last for years, furnishing a profusion of flowers for garden coloring and for cutting. Hardy perennial.

SINGLE MIXED—Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 25c.

DOUBLE MIXED—Pkt. 10c, ½ oz. 50c.

TRITOMA

UVARIA—Sometimes called Red-Hot Poker. This is a fine, handsome plant. It is hardy though requiring some protection through the winter. The flowers are produced in large, brilliant spikes. Half hardy perennial. Dazzling orange red. Pkt. 15c.

THUNBERGIA

Rapid growing annual climbers. Splendid for trailing over trellises, fences, etc. Beautiful flowers borne in profusion. Buff, white, orange, etc.; 4 to 6 feet high. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.

VINCA

(Madagascar Periwinkle or Old Maid)

Ornamental, free blooming plants. Flowers from seed the first season, lasting until frost. Or they may be potted and kept in bloom through the winter. A fine cut flower. Tender perennial; 2 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.

VERBENA

Plants grown from our seed are cheaper than those grown from cuttings, and are more vigorous, with rich, dark green foliage, and continue in bloom until cut off by heavy frosts. A most satisfactory plant for the garden, and when grown in a porch or window box the long stems droop gracefully over the sides. The flowers are delicately sweet scented. Hardy annuals.

MAMMOTH MIXED—Saved from the choicest flowered varieties and contains the newest and most striking colors. Pkt. 10c.

MAMMOTH WHITE, MAMMOTH SCARLET, MAMMOTH PURPLE, MAMMOTH PINK—Pkt. 10c.

VIOLETS

(*Viola odorata*)

Beautiful for clumps or edgings, forming a compact mass of foliage, with a profusion of purple, mauve colored and violet blossoms. The seed should be sown early in cold frame and the young plants removed to the border where they are to bloom. The plants are hardy and may remain for several years without protection or renewal.

SINGLE SWEET SCENTED—Blue. Pkt. 10c.

VISCARIA

(Rose of Heaven)

The profusion of bloom will rank them among the general favorites. Perennial. Fine mixed. Pkt. 10c.

WALLFLOWER

(*Cheiranthus Cheiri*)

Produces spikes of beautiful, exceedingly fragrant flowers. Should be planted more extensively all over the country. Blooms in May. Half hardy perennial.

CLOTH OF GOLD—Large, fine, single. An exceedingly handsome bedding plant. Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 35c.

GOLIATH—Single. Extra large. Dark brown; early. Fine for forcing. May be grown successfully indoors. Pkt. 15c, ¼ oz. 50c.

PARISIAN FORCING—Single. Plant indoors at reasonable intervals and get flowers nearly all year. Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 35c.

FINEST DOUBLE MIXED—Branching. Pkt. 10c, ¼ oz. 75c.

ZINNIA

Of easiest cultivation and should be in every collection. Hardy annuals. Sow in a seed bed, and when the plants are well started, transplant the strongest, setting them about 10 inches apart. Zinnias bloom from June until fall. The flowers of some varieties often reach 5 inches in diameter.



GIANT DAHLIA FLOWERED—This is a new type of Zinnia, producing flowers in full bloom that often measure 4 inches in depth and 6 to 8 inches in diameter, resembling Show Dahlias. The plants of this new type are very sturdy and produce an abundance of flowers with stout stems in a wide range of colors. This year we are only offering the Dahlia Zinnia in mixed colors. Pkt. 25c, ¼ oz. \$1.

ELEGANS, DOUBLE, MIXED—All colors. Pkt. 10c.

GIANT DOUBLE, MIXED—All colors. Pkt. 10c.

BIRD SEED

CANARY—Lb. 15c, 10 lbs. \$1.25.

HEMP—Lb. 15c, 10 lbs. \$1.25.

RAPE—Imported. Lb. 25c, 10 lbs. \$1.75.

MILLET—Lb. 15c, 10 lbs. \$1.

MIXED BIRD SEED—Lb. 15c, 10 lbs. \$1.25

BIRD FOOD

BIRD BITTERS—Vial 25c.

BIRD MANNA—Pkg. 15c, 2 for 25c.

CUTTLE BONE—Two for 5c.

SONG RESTORER—Vial 15c.

ORANGE COLOR FOOD—Jar 25c.

MOULTING PEPPER—Box 25c.

MITE EXTERMINATOR—Box 25c.

MERICAN SALVE—Box 25c.

NESTLING FOOD—Box 25c.

NESTLING HAIR—Box 5c.

MISCELLANEOUS

GRAFTING WAX—¼ lb. 15c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 35c.

WOODEN LABELS—Unpainted Painted

3½-in. Iron-wired 100 1000 1000

Tree labels.....\$0.25 \$2.00 \$2.25

3½-in. Copper-wired

Tree labels..... .30 2.50 2.75

4-in. Pot labels..... .15 1.35 1.60

6-in. Pot labels..... .30 2.25 2.50

INSECTICIDES

These cannot go by mail, except where noted, but must go by express or freight collect. We do not absorb freight charges. Prices quoted are all f. o. b. Sacramento.

SQUIRREL POISON—A certain and speedy poison to squirrels, gophers, crows, rats, and mice. Put up in cans of three sizes. 45c, \$1.10 and \$2.00.

SLUG-SHOT—Destroys all insects injurious to house and garden plants, vegetables and fruits of all kinds, also poultry lice; not poisonous. 1-lb. carton, with perforated top for applying, 25c. If wanted by parcel post, add postage at your zone rate. 5-lb. pkg. 75c, 10-lb. pkg. \$1.25.

TOBACCO DUST—If dug around the roots, will keep away all pests below ground and insure health to the plants. Lb. 10c; if wanted by parcel post, add postage at your zone rate.

FISH-OIL SOAP—Dissolved in water makes an excellent spray for scale on palms, etc. 1-lb. pkg. 35c; if wanted by parcel post, add postage at your zone rate.

SULPHO-TOBACCO SOAP—A 3-oz. cake (makes $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons prepared solution), 10c; 8-oz cake (makes 4 gallons prepared solution), 20c; if wanted by parcel post, add postage at your zone rate.

BLACK LEAF 40 (Nicotine Sulphate—40% Nicotine)—This is the insecticide that is so highly recommended by experiment stations. It destroys Aphis (plant lice), Thrips, Leaf-hoppers on all tree, bush and vine fruits, vegetables, field crops, flowers and shrubs; also Apple Red Bug, Pear Psylla and similar soft-bodied, sucking insects—all without injury to foliage. May be combined with other sprays. Highly concentrated. Soluble in water; easy to mix; does not clog nozzles. You cannot go wrong by ordering "Black Leaf 40" for sucking insects. Oz. (makes 6 gallons spray), 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. (makes 40 to 120 gallons spray), \$1.25; 2 lbs. (makes 160 to 500 gallons spray), \$3.75; 10 lbs. (makes 800 to 2500 gallons spray), \$15.50.

Dry Lime Sulphur

This is not a substitute for lime and sulphur solution. It is the same thing in different form. It is immediately soluble in water; is so thin that it will go through any nozzle and is just as effective as the commercial liquid lime and sulphur the fruit growers have used in the past. It will keep indefinitely without losing strength. 1-lb. pkg. 35c, 5-lb. pkg. \$1.25, 10-lb. pkg. \$2.25, 25-lb. pkg. \$4.50, 100-lb keg \$13.00, 200-lb. keg \$25.00.

Directions—10 to 12 pounds of the dry powder to 50 gallons of water.

Dry Arsenate of Lead

A light powder easily mixed in water; used for controlling caterpillars, codling moth, canker worms, etc. We manufacture both the Basic and Standard types. The Basic is for use in damp, foggy climates, where there is danger from burning; it can be used in combination with lime-sulphur solution. The Standard type is a stronger and quicker-killing poison, but should not be used in foggy climates. 50-lb. barrel at 20c per lb.; 25-lb. barrel at 23c per lb.; 10-lb. carton at 27c per lb.; 5-lb. carton at 30c per lb.; 1-lb. carton 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. carton 25c.

Dry Bordeaux Mixture

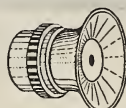
Made from the highest grade of bluestone and lime. Used for peach blight, shot-hole fungus, potato blight, etc. 1 lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.50, 50 lbs. \$10.00.

Dry Paris Green

Contains a high percentage of arsenic in combination with copper. Lb. 75c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50c.

TRANSPORTATION IS PAID AT PRICES QUOTED, EXCEPT ON INSECTICIDES

The Standard Spray Pump



No. 1



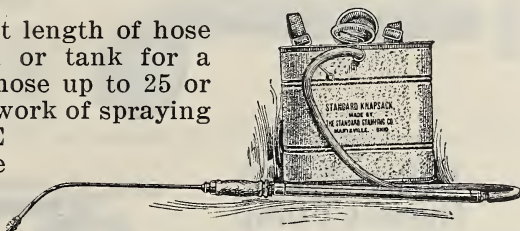
No. 2



No 3

A carefully designed and accurately made "squirt gun," provided with an outfit of nozzles. The hose is used on the suction end instead of the discharge end, as in other sprayers. The pump can be used with bucket, barrel, tank, or knapsack, depending upon the number of trees or the kind of spraying to be done.

For bucket use a 3½-foot length of hose is supplied. For barrel or tank for a large orchard, a longer hose up to 25 or 30 feet is desirable. The work of spraying is all **DONE FROM THE GROUND**. A large tree can be completely sprayed with ten or a dozen strokes of the pump.



Pump With Knapsack and Extension

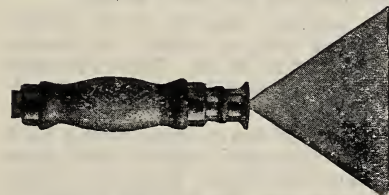
The Cuts below show the different kinds of spray produced by different combinations of the nozzles shown above:

Nozzles Nos. 1 and 2, when used together produce a comparatively wide spray that will carry 28 feet.



Nozzle No. 2 removed and No. 1 attached direct to pump throws an almost straight spray to the top of the tallest tree.

Nozzle No. 1 removed and No. 2 only attached to the pump throws a straight stream 50 to 60 feet.



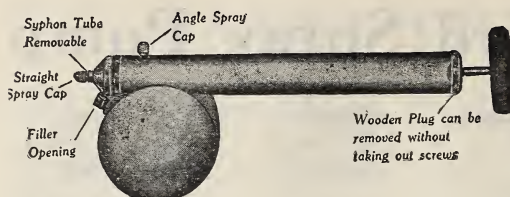
The "Special" or Fine Spray Nozzle throws a fine mist spray. A set of brass discs permits of a series of sprays of varying fineness. The nozzle is also used for white-washing and spraying disinfectants.

THE STANDARD will spray orchards, vineyards, bushes, potatoes, and other crops; whitewash, cattle-dips and disinfectants

The Standard with 3½ feet of hose and full set of nozzles, complete.....	\$5.50
Knapsack attachments. Each.....	\$3.50
Extensions, 19 inches long. Each.....	\$.75

NOTHING TO GET OUT OF ORDER. WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS

TRANSPORTATION IS PAID AT PRICES QUOTED, EXCEPT ON INSECTICIDES

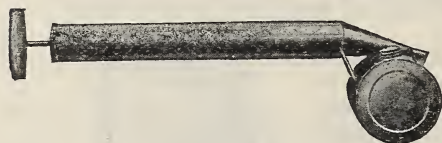


Auto Spray No. 25

Operates continuously on up and down stroke; throws fine misty spray. Pump cylinder 12 by 1½ inches diameter, retinned, and is non-corrosive. Two spray caps—one straight, one angle. Operates

at any angle; will not tip over when filling. Handles easily all kinds of spraying solutions, and may be used in greenhouse, window garden, poultry house, as well as outside. The syphon tube will not clog, and the entire sprayer is so constructed that it can be cleaned easily. The handle plug can be taken out without removing the screws.

No. 25B—1 quart, tin pump and galvanized reservoir.....\$1.25



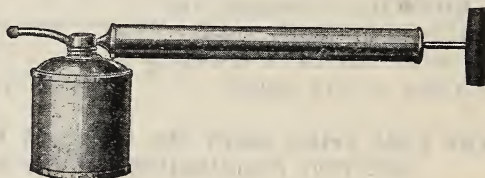
Special Tin Sprayer

Pump tube 14 inches in length 1¼ inches in diameter. Reservoir holds approximately one quart, and is covered with a zinc filler cap, which will not corrode. Spray tube protect-

ed with band brace. Sprayer is adapted for all lines of general spraying. 60c.

Utility No. 95 Bucket Pump

Meets the demands for a small powerful double-action spray pump. Pump is all brass, with ball valves and hemp plunger. Equipped with our No. 80 Angle Service nozzle, with strainer and designed to give a fine mist. By removing verbal disc a straight stream can be had. Weight 6 lbs. \$5.50 each.



Brown's Continuous Sprayer No. 26C

Brown's Continuous Sprayer is made of brass; throws spray uninterruptedly by a few strokes. Weight 2 lbs. \$1.25 each.

Utility No. 10-15 Knapsack Sprayer

The only Sprayers that can be operated as desired in one's natural position. The Utility Knapsack is an extra high pressure Sprayer, especially adapted for spraying trees, poultry houses, out-buildings, barns, and vegetation of all kinds; also used for white-wash, cold water paint, bordeaux mixtures, and paris green.

Tank—Capacity 3½ gallons; size 7¼ by 20 inches. Made of heavy galvanized iron or brass. All seams sweated and riveted. Tested at 95 lbs. Tank equipped with standard hose connection and heads so constructed as to eliminate danger of blowing out.

Pump—Cylinder is made of heavy brass tubing with bronze ball check valve contained within brass cage which does not deteriorate like rubber. Pump and filling cap held securely by screw top. No twisting action on gasket, thereby prolonging its life.

Nozzle—Our own patent, made of brass, can be adjusted to be operated at any desired distance. Shut-off is always at nozzle end; designed with large water ways and strainer to prevent clogging. Seat and valve stem made of brass and equipped with stuffing box.

No. 10 Utility Galvanized. With straight or angle nozzle. Each.....\$8.00
Packed, one in a box, shipping weight complete, 10 pounds.

TRANSPORTATION IS PAID AT PRICES QUOTED, EXCEPT ON INSECTICIDES

Anderson Printing Co.,
416 J St., Sacramento.

Weight of Various Seeds Per Bushel

	Per Bus.		Per Bus.
Barley	48 lbs.	Millet	50 lbs.
Beans	60 lbs.	Oats	32 lbs.
Blue Grass—		Onion Sets.....	32 lbs.
Kentucky	14 lbs.	Orchard Grass.....	14 lbs.
English	24 lbs.	Peas, Smooth	60 lbs.
Canary Seed.....	60 lbs.	Peas, Wrinkled	56 lbs.
Cheat	34 lbs.	Potatoes	60 lbs.
Clover Seed.....	60 lbs.	Rape	60 lbs.
Corn-Wheat	60 lbs.	Rye	56 lbs.
Corn, Shelled.....	56 lbs.	Red Top	14 lbs.
Charcoal	22 lbs.	Red Top, Solid Seed.....	42 lbs.
Perennial Rye.....	26 lbs.	Speltz	40 lbs.
Hungarian	48 lbs.	Timothy	45 lbs.
Hemp Seed.....	44 lbs.	Vetches	70 lbs.
Flax Seed.....	56 lbs.	Wheat	60 lbs.
Meadow Fescue.....	24 lbs.	Buckwheat	40 lbs.

Quantity of Seeds Required to Produce a Given Number of Plants and Sow an Acre

Artichoke, 1 oz. to 500 plants, 6 ozs. to acre.	Grass, Timothy, 12 to 15 lbs. to the acre.
Asparagus, 1 oz. to 800 plants, 1 lb. to acre.	Orchard, Perennial Rye, Fowl, Meadow,
Asparagus Roots, 5000 to 10,000 to acre.	Wood Meadow, 2 bus. to the acre.
Barley, 2 to 2½ bus. to the acre.	Horseradish Roots, 10,000 to 15,000 to the
Beans, Dwarf, 1 lb. to 100 ft. of drill, 1	acre.
bus. to the acre.	Kale, 1 oz. to 5000 plants, 4 ozs. to acre.
Pole, 1 lb. to 50 hills, ½ bus. to the acre.	Kaffir Corn, in drills, 6 to 8 lbs. per acre.
Beet, Garden, 1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill, 5 lbs.	Kohlrabi, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drills, 4 lbs. to
to the acre.	the acre.
Mangel, 1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill, 5 lbs. to	Leek, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill, 4 lbs. to the
the acre.	acre.
Broccoli, 1 oz. to 2000 plants, 4 ozs. to the	Lettuce, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill, 3 lbs. to
acre.	the acre.
Brussels Sprouts, 1 oz. to 2000 plants, 4	Millet, for seed 20 lbs., for hay 30 lbs. to
ozs. to the acre.	the acre.
Broom Corn, in drills, 15 lbs. to the acre.	Melon, Musk, 2 ozs. to 100 hills, 1 lb. to
Buckwheat, ½ to 1 bus. to the acre.	the acre.
Cabbage, 1 oz. to 2000 plants, 4 ozs. to the	Water, 4 ozs. to 100 hills, 1 lb. to acre.
acre.	Oats, 2 to 3 bus. to the acre.
Carrot, 1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill, 3 lbs. to the	Okra, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill, 8 lbs. to acre.
acre.	Onion Seeds, for sets, 60 to 85 lbs. to acre.
Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 2000 plants, 4 ozs. to	1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill, 3 to 4 lbs. to
the acre.	acre.
Celery, 1 oz. to 5000 plants, 4 ozs. to the	Onion Sets, 1 qt. to 40 ft. of drill, 8 bus.
acre.	to the acre.
Cheat, 2 bus. to the acre.	Parsnips, 1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill, 3 lbs. to
Chicory, 4 lbs. to the acre.	the acre.
Clover, Alsike and White, 6 to 8 lbs. to	Parsley, 1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill, 3 lbs. to
the acre.	the acre.
Alfalfa, 15 to 20 lbs. to the acre.	Peas, Field, 2 bus. to the acre.
Crimson Trefoil, 10 to 15 lbs. to the acre.	Garden, 1 lb. to 100 ft. of drill, 1 to 2
Red, 10 to 12 lbs. to the acre.	bus. to the acre.
Collards, 1 oz. to 2000 plants, 4 ozs. to the	Pepper, 1 oz. to 1500 plants.
acre.	Pumpkin, ½ lb. to 100 hills, 3 to 4 lbs. to
Corn-Wheat, 2 bus. to the acre.	the acre.
Corn, Pop (shelled), 8 to 10 lbs. to acre.	Radish, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill, 10 lbs. to
Sweet or Field, hills, 12 to 20 lbs. to the	the acre.
acre.	Rape, 3 to 5 lbs. to the acre.
For sowing, drills, 2 bus. to the acre.	Rye, 1½ to 2 bus. to the acre.
Cress, ½ oz. to 100 ft. of drill, 1 lb. to acre.	Salsify, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill, 6 lbs. to
Cucumber, 1 oz. to 100 hills, 2 to 3 lbs. to	the acre.
the acre.	Speltz, 100 lbs. to the acre.
Eggplant, 1 oz. to 2000 plants, 4 ozs. to the	Spinach, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill, 8 lbs. to
acre.	the acre.
Endive, 1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill, 4 lbs. to	Sugarcane, in drills, 10 lbs. to the acre.
the acre.	Broadcast, 30 lbs. to the acre.
Flax, broadcast, ¾ bus. to the acre.	Sunflower, 8 lbs. to the acre.
Grass, Blue, Kentucky, 2 bus. to the acre.	Squash, Summer, 4 ozs. to 100 hills, 3 lbs.
Meadow Fescue, 1 bus. to the acre.	to the acre.
Mixed Lawn, 5 to 6 bus. to the acre.	Winter, 8 ozs. to 100 hills, 4 lbs. to acre.
Red Top, chaff, 2 bus. to the acre.	Tomato, 1 oz. to 2000 plants, 4 ozs. to acre.
Red Top, solid seed, 12 to 15 lbs. to the	Turnip, 1 oz. to 200 ft. of drill, 3 lbs. to
acre.	the acre.

CALIFLORA FARM, our Trial Grounds, is located a few miles from Sacramento, on the Auburn Boulevard. Here we raise all the Vegetable and Flowering plants that we sell as well as special strains of Stock Seed. Also, at this place, we make trial tests of the principal seed stocks that we handle.

Valley Seed Company
Sacramento, Cal.
